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Pounds Scheme Extension.

THE ADMIRALTY have given Official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School or University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.

Training is now going forward.

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The Colourwash which lasts ten times longer.

Shade Card submitted upon application.

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No. 18,027. 第一萬八千零二十七號 丙辰年正月十九日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1916. 一拜禮 中華民國五年二月一號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

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Feb. 21st.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. NANKIN.

Feb. 22nd.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. KAMAKURA MARU.

Feb. 22nd.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. NOMI.

Feb. 24th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 9 a.m., per s.s. MITASAKI MARU.

Feb. 24th.—Straits, Ceylon, Dhanushkodi, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. HITACHI MARU.

Feb. 25th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. NAMUR.

Feb. 24th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SINKIANG.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914 119

FRENCH LESSONS

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FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMPS

CATALOGUES

FOR

1916.

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Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. [190

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Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [70

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 " ... " 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " ... " 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.... " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " ... " 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " ... " 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " ... " 10 "
2.15 " to 5.00 " ... " 15 "
5.00 " to 5.10 " ... " 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

6.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 " ... " 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.... " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " ... " 15 "
5.00 " to 6.00 " ... " 10 "
6.00 " to 7.00 " ... " 15 "
7.00 " to 8.10 " ... " 10 "

EIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.
General Managers

Hongkong 12th June, 1915. 85

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1914.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE $5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

Hongkong, 26th February, 1915.

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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	52	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 "	24	34 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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Lifting Power	7,000 tons.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	400 feet.	490 feet.
Max Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "	66 "
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Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 "	0 "
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Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [36

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Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

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NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Petrograd.	
				Sakaki	Kobe
Y 20 / Y 35	Shanghai (S.M.R. Sta.) / Nanking / Dairen	Lv. / " / Ar.	Forenoon / " / "	Tues. / " / Wed.	Sat. Mor. / " / Tues.
Y 14.35	Mukden (S.M.R. Train)	Lv. / Ar.	8.55 p.m. / 11.35 "		
Y 11.50	Changchun (Russian Train)	Lv. / Ar.	11.50 " / 7.10 a.m.	Friday	
R 5.00	Harbin	Ar.	*2.00 p.m.		

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.	
				Thursday	
R 5.00	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.	10.10a.m.	4.00 p.m.	
Y 11.50	Changchun (S.M.R. Train)	Ar.	6.40 "	1.40 "	
	Mukden "	Lv.	7.00 "	1.55 "	
Y 14.35	Dairen "	Ar.	9.50 "	4.40 "	
	Changchun (S.M.R. Train)	Lv.	Noon.	Forenoon	
Y 40 / Y 25 / Y 20	Kwanchen / Shanghai	Ar.	*	Saturday	Friday / Wed. Mor. / Fri.
				Sakaki	Kobe

*Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.

The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

To the entry train leaving Dairen at 8 P.M. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.20 A.M. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2

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MINING DEPARTMENT,
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

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G. R.

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ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915.

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Hongkong 24th April, 1914 [71

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 69

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J. H. TAGGART,
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HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
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J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

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P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

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1st February, 1915. [31

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VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen,
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. E. EYLES.

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THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL in the City. Near to everywhere, and providing all modern conveniences.

American or European Plan.

Rates $4 and $5 per day

Special terms to monthly guests.

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TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

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TO LET—FURNISHED.

From Mid-April, 1916.

CRAIGMIN EAST, 16, Peak. Moderate rent. Year or longer.

Apply— T. K. DEALY, Craigmin East, or Queen's College.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [305

TO LET—FURNISHED.

For two months from the end of March.

A FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, at the Peak.

Apply to— W. L. PATTENDEN, Care of Gilman & Co., 8a, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [304

TO LET—FURNISHED.

From 1st April, 1916.

NO. 3, STEWART TERRACE, The Peak.

Apply— "A. J. P.," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1916. [263

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. 6-Roomed House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms. Vacant from 1st March.

Apply— HARRY WICKING & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [256

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply— DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap Thoroughly renovated and repaired.

Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE," No. 5, Robinson Road. Newly done-up and remodelled.

Each House contains downstair Two Good Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with Bathroom.

Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.

Shortly available for occupation.

Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply— A. B. AVASIA, Care of E. Pabanby, No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [63

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.

No. 141, Wanchai Road, Large and Spacious Godown.

"SHORNCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let Furnished, 6 Rooms.

"GLENIFFER," 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

"EILANDONAN," No. 5, Des Vœux Villas, No. 51, The Peak, Fully Furnished, including Piano, from 1st May to 30th November.

"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.

No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.

No. 21, SHELLEY STREET.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.

No. 58, PEEL STREET on Caine Road level.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

No. 6, BELILIOS TERRACE.

No. 25, BELILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, Peak (Unfurnished).

No. 59, The Peak (6 CAMERON VILLAS.

Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. 35

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Buildings, Second Floor, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wm. Meyerink & Co.

Apply— ALEX. ROSS & Co., Liquidators, Wm. Meyerink & Co.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [252

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.

Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [105

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.

Apply to— M. J. D. STEPHENS

Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.

Apply to— J. VINCENT BRAGA, Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon

Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37

ASAHI BEER



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKIO JAPAN

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

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MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

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A KNIFE THRUST

would be welcome to many compared with the vicious shooting, stabbing pains of Sciatica.

Yet these are the men who have not heard about

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

and the miraculous relief it brings to the tortured sciatic nerve. Just rub a little in where the pain is and the pain is gone.

Think of it—rest, comfort, and security again, all day long and all night, too.

Sciatica is not and can never be again a menace to the users of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

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COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE BANK'S JUBILEE.

The ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall at noon on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Chairman of Directors) presided, and those also present were:—Mr. W. L. Pattenden (Deputy Chairman), Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and Messrs. S. H. Dodwell, G. T. M. Edkins, C. S. Gubbay, and J. A. Plummer (Directors), along with the following shareholders:—Dr. J. W. Noble, the Rev. Father L. Robert, Messrs. A. Findlay Smith, H. W. Looker, A. S. Cousland, D. K. Moss, F. Smyth, W. E. Clarke, F. Maitland, H. Percy Smith, J. W. C. Bonnar, H. Humphreys, Ho Fook, G. C. Moxon, T. E. Pearce, J. H. N. Mody, D. MacDonald, W. R. P. Thursfield, G. A. Hastings, Ho Kom Tong, J. H. Taggart, W. Dunbar, Ho Wing, A. H. Barlow, E. D. Haskell, K. W. Gazdar, G. Piercy, Chun Tong, H. S. Sanford, A. E. Paine, P. Cassidy, Lau Tak Po, J. M. C. Basto, Chan Kai Ming, H. A. W. Slade, P. K. Kwok, Chan Siu Kai, L. N. Murphy, E. Kadoorie, Ho Kwong, C. Pemberton, Tsang Fook, F. H. Thomas, A. V. Apcar, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, A. V. Hogg, Lau Cheung Shiu, G. K. Haxton, L. N. Murphy, A. J. P. Pumfrett, L. N. Leefe, E. H. Silas, J. T. Douglas, J. H. Wallace, S. A. Seth, S. Michael, A. E. Griffin, L. Berindogue, E. J. Grist, E. Ormiston, E. Howard, G. E. Towns, C. Beswick, and H. M. H. Nemazee, with Mr. N. J. Stabb (Chief Manager).

The Chief Manager having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I have to refer with very deep regret to the irreparable loss the Bank has sustained by the death of Sir Thomas Jackson. Mr. Jackson, as he was then, joined the Bank in August, 1866, and was confirmed Chief Manager exactly ten years later, a post which he held until his retirement from the East in 1902. Upon his retirement he accepted the Chairmanship of the London Committee of the Bank and occupied that position up to the time of his death, thus serving the Bank for very little short of half a century. Words fail me with which to do justice to the great services rendered by Sir Thomas Jackson to this Bank, with the rise of which he was so closely identified. The welfare and success of the Bank were always foremost in his thoughts, and for the greater part of his life he devoted the whole of his energy and great abilities to its services. There can be no better tribute to his memory and work than the position the Bank now holds. Great and many as were the public services he rendered, his most enduring monument is the standard of commercial morality which he set throughout the Far East. Nothing that was not generous, nothing mean or underhand, could abide his presence, and he leaves to those who follow a noble and inspiring example of unselfish devotion to duty. Your Directors wish to record here the following resolution which was passed at their meeting held on 28th December, 1915:—

"The Court of Directors desire to place on record their great grief at the death of Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., and also to give expression on their behalf and on behalf of the proprietors of the Bank to the deep and widely shared feelings of appreciation of the long and invaluable services which Sir Thomas Jackson rendered to the Bank both during his tenure of office as Chief Manager in Hongkong and afterwards in the capacity of Chairman of the London Committee."

The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I shall, as customary, take them as read. You will notice that the report is headed the "One Hundredth report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary yearly general meeting of shareholders." This at first sight would appear to be a misnomer, as the Bank has been in existence only a little over fifty years, but up to and including the year 1914 reports were issued and general meetings held half-yearly. The last half-yearly report was the 99th, and, as we are continuing this consecutive numbering, the present, our first yearly report, is therefore the one hundredth. It is a good number to start the new order with. The Bank has now entered its second half century, and notwithstanding that this commenced in the most troublous times the world has known, it is a satisfaction to your Directors, as I am sure it will be to the shareholders, to know that in spite of many hindrances to trade, the closing of several fields for profitable exchange operations, and the heavy burden imposed upon a reduced staff, the different offices of the Bank have accommodated themselves to novel and unprecedented conditions and have taken advantage of new openings with such success as to enable us to come before you with a report which compares favourably with any hitherto presented. Including $2,607,274.51, the balance brought forward from the previous year, the nett profit for 1915, after paying all charges, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and contingencies amounts to $9,467,774.52. From this has to be deducted the interim dividend of £2.3/- per share paid in August last amounting to £238,000 at 1/2 5/16-$2,905,337.24, and $30,000 remuneration to Directors, leaving a balance of $6,532,437.28, which it is recommended to dispose of as follows:—

A final dividend of £2.3/- per share (making £4/6- per share for the year)—subject to deduction of income-tax, $2,856,000

A bonus of 5/- per share, 1,190,000

Write off Bank premises account $500,000, and carry forward to next year $3,027,219.89, being $420,000 in excess of the amount brought down from the previous account. I trust gentlemen, that this distribution will meet with your approval. As you will have noticed in the report, the change in the securities composing the sterling reserve fund cost some £70,000—which was met out of the year's profits. Our sterling reserve fund of £1,500,000 is now entirely invested in the 4½ per cent. War Loan, which stands in the books at par; for many years to come there should be no tax on profits in the way of writing down sterling reserve fund investments, as your directors consider that no matter what the market quotation may be, a reserve fund investment in a British Government 4½ per cent loan redeemable in thirty years, and carrying with it the right of conversion, without penalty, into any future loan raised at a higher rate of interest, may safely be left in the books at par. In addition to this £70,000 claimed by the sterling reserve fund, the writing down of the Bank's other investments to below present market prices absorbed some $4 lacs, making the total amount of the year's profits used for the purpose of writing down securities $1,200,000.

Gentlemen, your directors voted the staff a bonus of 10 per cent. on their salaries for the year, and in doing so they felt they were only anticipating your wishes—never was a bonus more deserved. Needless to say, the Hamburg office of the Bank is not included in the bonus, but British members of that staff will receive their share in due course.

HAMBURG BRANCH.

I would mention that we have no information whatever about the Hamburg branch or its affairs beyond the fact that it is in the hands of a supervisor. Nor am I in a position to give any particulars with regard to war losses. Many uncertain items which were outstanding a year ago have been liquidated, but there are many unsettled questions in connection with interned steamers, condemned cargoes, etc., still in abeyance which will probably not be decided until after the war. Outside the Hamburg office, about which we know nothing, there seems no reason to anticipate any heavy losses which have not been fully provided for. We still think it desirable, however, to continue adding surplus profits to the amount carried forward until the liquidation of pre-war business is finally closed.

THE WAR.

At our last meeting I expressed the hope that when we next met it might be it in times of peace. That hope has not been fulfilled. The area of the conflict has widened, and, although there is no doubt as to the eventual result, peace is not yet within sight. Great as are the resources of the Allies, they will have to be utilised to the utmost before a satisfactory termination of the war can be reached, and in the development of these resources it is incumbent upon all to bear their part. The bank has endeavoured to do its share. Although it was not possible to spare many from our Eastern staff, a very large proportion of the Bank's London staff is serving in His Majesty's forces, and our condolences and deep sympathy go out to the families of those who, fallen on the field of battle, have made the supreme sacrifice in their country's cause. It is proposed that at the end of the War a monument be erected in Hongkong by the Bank to the memory of those members of the staff who have fallen in this great war.

We in the East, whose circumstances or responsibilities out here preclude us from responding to the call of active military service for our country, must remain spectators of the appalling expenditure of the nation's resources, and sacrifice of its finest manhood, by which it is striving to vindicate the liberty and moral right which is the heritage of ourselves and our allies. We are spectators, but not passive ones: for upon us, and upon this institution in particular, devolves the duty, no less responsible than that of military service, of protecting and extending British trade interests in the East, at the expense, wherever possible, of the enemy. I cannot pass by this reference without paying a tribute to the loyalty with which the Managers and staff of the bank have devoted themselves to carrying out, in the letter and in the spirit, the injunctions and policy of His Majesty's Government in this respect.

INSINUATION OF GERMAN TRADING.

I repudiate in the strongest manner the insinuations which have been circulated from time to time that the policy of the Bank or its officers has been in the direction of maintaining friendly relations with Germans with a view to resuming business with them after the war. On the contrary, our efforts to liquidate the German business standing in our books at the outbreak of the war have been so far successful that nothing more can be done till the various questions relating to cargo in captured or interned vessels have been settled and till the German Courts are again open to British claimants. While on this subject I would like to refer to the assertions so frequently made by interested parties previous to the war that the Bank's policy was subject to German influences. These assertions are so absurd and wide of the truth that we have not hitherto considered it necessary to refer to them, but it now seems advisable to state that, apart from the local staff of the Hamburg Agency, no German was ever employed by the bank in any capacity, and that the holdings of bank shares by Germans have always been inconsiderable—at the outbreak of the war they amounted to under 5 per cent. of the share capital. We had, as was the case with almost every other British company in Hongkong, directors of German nationality; these gentlemen resigned at the outbreak of war, and, unless future generations hold different views from the present one, no German is likely to be on the directorate of this Bank again, nor, I hope, on that of any British company.

We remain, in common with the American and French Groups, parties to the Hukuang Railway Agreement, and in common with the French, Russian and Japanese Groups, to the Quintuple Loan Agreement, to which agreements the German Group are also parties, and so long as these agreements are maintained we and our colleagues of the other groups have to communicate with the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, representing the German Group, in matters affecting the payment of coupons and other petty details. This has led to the assertion that this bank is in close association with the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, an entirely false statement.

Apart from the above International Loan Agreements, this bank has no financial or working agreements or undertakings of any kind whatever with the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, or any other German concern. I regret to have had to go into this matter at such length, but it is well to expose once and for all the slender foundations for the campaign of mendacity against the Bank which, in the present state of public feeling, is designedly calculated to give a false impression of the situation and policy of the Bank generally.

Within the limits of its powers and to the best of its ability the Bank has participated in the various measures taken for the stabilisation of the foreign exchange and the maintenance of supplies. We subscribed for and now hold (including our sterling reserve fund) £1,800,000 of the 4½ per cent. War Loan, in addition to nearly half as much again applied for on behalf of our constituents. I should mention that this £1,800,000 includes our previous holdings of Consols, which were converted.

The stock of gold in the bank of England, which was £77,000,000 a year ago, is now down to about £50,000,000 but gold continues to flow in—and out—at the Bank of England almost as in normal times. It is impossible to withhold a tribute of admiration to those who are responsible for the finance of the war, for the skill and address with which throughout the vicissitudes of a great European conflict they have succeeded in maintaining specie payments and in preserving for Great Britain her premier position as the great free gold market in the world.

WAR INFLUENCES.

The influence of war has, as usual, been in favour of silver. The rise in the world price of commodities, the increased expenditure of the belligerent countries, the withdrawal of gold from internal circulation and the relative increase in small payments led to a demand for silver coinage purposes which has only been limited by the difficulty of transferring the metal to countries where it is wanted. From 22⅞d. per oz. at the beginning of 1915 silver rose, slowly in the first instance, to 27½d., at the end of November. The Silver exchanges followed closely in the train of Silver. From January, 1915, Hongkong T.T. rose from 1/9 to 1/11⅞ per dollar in November: the Shanghai rates at the same dates being 2/2¾ per tael and 2/7⅝ respectively. Since November Silver declined to 25½, but now stands at 26⅞ with Hongkong Shanghai rates at T.T. 1/11⅛ and T.T. 2/7⅛. In India the volume of foreign trade has been curtailed by the effects of war, but the loss has been to some extent compensated by the higher prices which she is obtaining for her exports. The material prosperity of the country is indicated by evidence of a progressive rise in the standard of comfort, while the loyalty of the people to the British Raj, which to those who knew them was never in doubt, has been manifested in a manner as disconcerting to our enemies as it has been welcome to Great Britain. There is probably no country in the world where the principle of State direction of Industry and Commerce is applied with such thoroughness, and, upon the whole, with such success, as in Japan. It is a system which is open to objection in times of peace; it presents undoubted advantages in time of war. Japan has had a prosperous year. Favoured by her geographical position, she is fortunately able to supply many of the more pressing needs of the Allies, and the demand for exports thus set up has turned the balance of trade in her favour; exports having exceeded imports by about Yen 174,000,000. The harvest has been favourable and the revenue has produced a handsome surplus, which the Government, with great wisdom, is using to reinforce the credit of the nation by the redemption of its external indebtedness. The quotations for Japanese securities on the London market have depreciated less than those of any other Power.

TRADE OF CHINA.

With regard to the trade of China generally, although the Maritime Customs returns show some falling off in comparison with the figures of 1914, it has to be remembered that foreign trade during the first half of the latter year was carried on under conditions of peace. On the whole the results are better than could have been anticipated. The import trade, although restricted in volume owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies in the home markets and to the scarcity of tonnage is, now that unhealthy competition has been removed, in a sounder and more normal condition than any one would have ventured to predict a year ago. Exports, on the other hand, have benefitted greatly by the increased demand and the enhanced gold prices for all articles—and they are many—which are required for military supplies. Had sufficient tonnage been available, it is certain that the volume and value of exports from China would have greatly exceeded all precedents. The Salt Revenue Administration, under the able direction of Sir Richard Dane, continues to show steady progress. The net revenue paid in to the Group Banks during the past year exceeded the immense sum of $69,000,000—an increase of more than $10,000,000 over the collection of 1914. Of this total $10,834,000 was applied to the service of loans specially secured on the Salt Revenue, $23,788,000 was paid towards the service of the Boxer Indemnity, being more than three-fifths of the annual service secured upon the Maritime Customs and Salt Revenues, and $27,523,000 was released to the free use of the Chinese Government, leaving a balance in the hands of the Groups' Banks on the 31st December of about $24,285,000—as compared with $17,328,000 at the end of the previous year. It is indeed fortunate for China that, at a time of crisis like the present, she has found a source of revenue which, for stability and independence of external conditions, is surpassed by none; and the Chinese Government is to be congratulated on the fact that Sir Richard Dane, to whose genius and happy personality this great work is due, has consented to continue his services for some years more. Owing to the European war, China has of necessity ceased to be a borrower in foreign markets: and, while this circumstance should no doubt react beneficially, by stimulating economy and internal administration of the railways which are so essential for knitting the country together and developing its wealth and resources. It is doubtful if the internal resources of the country are at present equal to financing the important railways which still await construction, or if the wealthier classes of Chinese, with a few enlightened exceptions, can be brought to depart so far from their traditions as to look favourably on this class of investment. We can therefore only exercise patience, earnestly hoping that the time may not be too long before the restoration of peace, and the adjustment of more pressing claims in Europe, may again unloosen the capital that is so urgently needed for these enterprises.

CHINESE POLITICS.

China is again passing through a phase of political dissension which gives cause for anxiety. I am not going to offer an opinion as to what form of government may be best suited to the genius of the Chinese. They are the best judges of that. But all the friends of China will hope that whatever form of government is finally decided upon may be accepted by the people without demur and that the opponents may be patriotic enough to refrain from an organized opposition which can serve no other end than to mar the brightening prospects of their country.

THE BALANCE SHEET.

As regards the balance sheet, there does not appear to be any item calling for special comment, with the exception of our investments under the heading of "British Government, Colonial and other Securities," amounting to $23,052,680.70. These figures are some $9 million higher than in the previous report, the increase being due to £300,000 4½ per cent. War Loan and the transfer to this account of the 3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds and other Sterling Securities from the Sterling Reserve Fund, as that Fund is now entirely invested in the 4½ per cent. War Loan. As already mentioned, these Securities have been written down to the present low level of prices.

COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK OBSCURE.

Gentlemen, the commercial outlook is obscure and this is not a time for prophecy. Considering the many adverse conditions I think, generally speaking, business in this Colony was fairly prosperous during the past year and probably most merchants, both European and Chinese, have done moderately well, as have also the majority of our local companies.

We have been fortunate in Hongkong in remaining outside the actual area of hostilities, and, thanks to the British and Allied fleets, we have been left to carry on our business unmolested. It is the duty of each one of us individually to push forward and increase British trade to the best of his ability, and in doing so let us not forget to be prepared to do our share in providing our country, to the utmost limit of our means, with the funds so necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion. For that reason I trust we may all fare as well during the present year as in the year that has passed, and that 1916 will bring to our country and our Allies a triumphant and lasting peace.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Slade, in seconding this, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—You have referred, Mr. Chairman, to the great loss which the Bank has sustained through the death of Sir Thomas Jackson. I should like to associate myself with all that you have said, and I am sure that everyone present here to-day would wish the same. But as one who has had experience of his unfailing courtesy and kindness, I should like to add that while the Bank has lost through his death a most able and loyal adviser, everyone who has had the privilege of knowing him has lost a most valued and trusted friend. In previous years, I have often heard the gentleman who has seconded the Report at the Annual General Meeting congratulate the Management upon the satisfactory statement submitted to the shareholders, but I think that this year such congratulations are especially justified. Something far beyond the ordinary difficulties of business has had to be contended with, and yet we find it has been possible to strengthen further the position of the Bank by writing down investment and property accounts and at the same time to distribute among the shareholders the same dividend as last year. I am very glad to learn that our holding of Consols has at last been disposed of. This investment has been a drain upon our profits for many years, and it is most satisfactory to know that as far as can be possibly foreseen any further allocation from profits for the purpose of writing down the investments of our Sterling Reserve Fund will be unnecessary. I hope that, if next year's profits equal those of this year, it may be found possible to divert to the pockets of the shareholders some of the 12 lacs required this year for the writing down of our investments. We all of us welcome the remarks which the Chairman has made with reference to the insinuations directed against the Bank of favouring the Germans. I hope that what has been said will effectually put a stop to such assertions in the future. The allocation of a bonus on their salaries to the members of the staff will meet with the hearty approval of all shareholders. The difficulties which have had to be overcome this year must have caused the Chief Manager, Managers and Agents much anxious thought, while reduced numbers must have entailed extra work in all departments, but the report now presented to us is proof of the loyal co-operation of all members of the staff from top to bottom. I have now the pleasure to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Humphreys proposed, and Mr. Dunbar seconded, the re-election of the retiring Directors, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and this, also, was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Dr. Noble, seconded by Mr. Findlay Smith, Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and F. Maitland were re-appointed auditors to the Corporation.

This concluded the business.

THE BRITISH CONCESSION ON SHAMEEN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LAND-RENTERS AND RATEPAYERS.

The annual general meeting of Land-renters and Ratepayers of the British Concession, Shamcen, was held at His Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General on February 14th.

The Chairman, having duly opened the meeting, invited observations on the report of the outgoing Council and on the accounts, both which were already in the hands of all present.

Mr. Hogg, the outgoing Chairman, addressed the meeting on the annual statements issued by the Council, devoting special attention to the headings of Health, Defence Corps, and Water Works.

Mr. Griffith proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. This was seconded by Mr. Shields and carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF THE NEW COUNCIL.

The Chairman declared the following gentlemen elected under Rule 12 of the Land Regulations to form the Council for 1916:—Messrs. O. Eager (Shewan, Tomes & Co.), A. V. Hogg (Reiss & Co.), G. C. Kitching (A. S. Watson & Co.), C. H. Shields (Postal Commissioner, C.P.O.), H. Staples Smith (Deacon & Co., Ltd.).

SERVANTS' RELATIVES TO BE EXCLUDED.

Mr. Stanton proposed the adoption of the new Bye-law 47, of which a draft had been circulated.—Mr. Shields inquired upon whom it was intended that the penalty provided in paragraph 6 be levied.—Mr. Griffith replied that it was to be levied on the tenant.—Mr. Shields thought some relaxation desirable such as the issue of special police permits enabling servants' relatives to stay with them one or two nights. Otherwise, the rule would be hard to enforce—Mr. Hogg said the aim was to prevent families and children of servants living on the island, as such diseases as whooping-cough and measles were traceable to their presence. A few surprise visits should suffice to ensure observance of the proposed rule.—Mr. Hogg explained that the object of the fine was not revenue but sanitation. They had now 60 or 70 European children on the Concession and the health of these was directly concerned. After further criticism from Messrs. Berruyer & Kitching, he proposed that the words "to be levied on the tenant concerned" be added to paragraph 6 and that the Bye-law, as amended, be passed.—Mr. Griffith seconded, and, on a show of hands, the Bye-law was declared to have been carried by a majority.

INCIDENCE OF THE WATER-TAX.

Mr. Hogg proposed "That the incoming Council be authorized by this meeting to devise ways and means of establishing a fairer system of water taxation than that hitherto existing—i.e., 2 per cent. on Assessments—and that, should the Council decide on a *per capita* tax not to exceed $7, *per capita per annum* in lieu of the 2 per cent. Assessment tax, the Council be authorized by this meeting so to act." Mr. Griffith seconded this—Mr. Stanton recommended the experiment of shutting off the water for certain hours daily to prevent waste, as was done elsewhere during water famines.—Mr. Griffith said the resolution left the Council free to try this method if they chose, but the consumption of water would be unaffected.—Mr. Stanton thought the question was one of waste.—The Chairman said it was rather one of fair taxation.—Mr. Stanton thought the present water system good but too costly. Its initial cost had exceeded the estimate.—Mr. Shields believed that water was still carried to the French Concession by servants.—Mr. Sutton stipulated that the *per capita* tax should take account of Chinese.—On a show of hands, Mr. Hogg's resolution was carried by a majority.

FOR SERVICES RENDERED.

Mr. Hogg proposed that the thanks of the meeting be accorded to the Standard Oil Company for assistance rendered during the floods.—The Chairman seconded this and it was carried unanimously.

APPLICATION REFUSED.

Mr. Ostroverkhow submitted an application for permission to place flush water-closets in the new Russian Consular premises under construction, the water consumed to be paid for by meter.—Mr. Griffith explained that for the last 15 years the Council had neglected nothing to secure the best sanitary advice and had been led throughout to uphold the present system as the only sanitary one within the reach of its finance.—Messrs. Hogg, Kitching, Stanton, and Dr. Reynolds strongly condemned the proposal, which failed to find a seconder and was withdrawn.

PROPOSED NURSING HOUSE.

Mr. Hogg proposed that the Council should draw up and submit to a subsequent meeting a scheme for the establishment of a Nursing Home on Shameen.—Mr. Griffith seconded, and the meeting was unanimous in its approval of the project.

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CONNAUGHT STEPS.

Mr. Shields drew attention to the congestion and immorality prevailing in the neighbourhood of the Connaught Steps.—Mr. Hogg said that the proper authorities were being approached on the subject.—Mr. Kavarana suggested that the occasion of the annual licensing of sampans might be turned to account in this connection.—The Chairman pointed out that Mr. Shields was a member of the new Council and would have an opportunity to urge his, so further discussion appeared unnecessary.

Hearty thanks to the outgoing Committee were proposed by Mr. Stanton, seconded by Mr. Griffith, and passed with general acclamation.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A widow in Wellington, New Zealand, on applying for a pass to be present at the departure of reinforcements, was asked:—"Are you next-of-kin to a soldier?" She answered:—"Yes, I have only one left. I had eight boys, seven have already gone, four are killed, three are wounded, and now I am sending my last. There is only me."

CRICKET.

HONGKONG *v.* CIVIL SERVICE.

This game had reached an exceedingly interesting stage when stumps were drawn, Hongkong having only 15 to get to win, with four wickets in hand. Scores and analysis:—

CIVIL SERVICE.

R. A. B. Ponsonby, c Muriel, b Reed	5
R. O. Hutchison, b Syme-Thomson	0
R. C. Witchell, b Syme-Thomson	52
P. T. Lamble, b Syme-Thomson	1
R. G. Southerton, b Reed	1
E. W. Hamilton, c Taylor, b Reed	0
R. E. O. Bird, b Reed	34
E. W. Dawson, c Syme-Thomson, b Pearce	6
W. Edmonds, c and b Reed	2
W. Hill, not out	5
C. Sara, c Pearce, b Maas	5
Extras	20
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Reed	16	5	26	5
Syme-Thomson	13	3	24	3
Maas	5.3	0	44	1
Tayler	2	0	12	0
Pearce	3	1	5	1

HONGKONG.

T. E. Pearce, b Hamilton	28
H. E. Muriel, b Bird	17
E. J. R. Mitchell, c Hamilton, b Bird	3
M. M. Maas, c Ponsonby, b Bird	33
A. L. Gace, l.b.w., b Hamilton	0
H. H. Tayler, c Dawson, b Hamilton	0
A. Whitmarsh, not out	15
Lieut.-Colonel Morgan, not out	8
Extras	13
Total (for 6 wkts.)	117

E. B. Reed, F. Syme-Thomson, and P. R. Butler did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	12	0	48	3
Bird	10	0	43	3
Witchell	4	1	13	0

KOWLOON *v.* UNIVERSITY.

Played at Kowloon on Saturday with the following result:—

UNIVERSITY.

J. D. Wright, c Brawn, b Claxton	19
A. de Sousa, run out	12
Wei Wing Lok, b McLennan	32
G. E. Marley, b McLennan	4
K. Brayshay, not out	31
Ng Sze Kwong, l.b.w., b Brawn	20
Ho Wing Kin, b Evans	4
A. H. Rumjahn, not out	6
Extras	11
Total	139

C. G. Anderson, R. Anderson, and Yung Hin Lun did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Macaskill	8	3	20	0
Evans	10	0	39	1
Claxton	9	1	24	1
McLennan	7	0	26	2
Brawn	3	0	18	1

KOWLOON.

A. A. Claxton, c Wei Wing Lok, b Marley	14
B. D. Evans, b Marley	35
K. McLennan, b Brayshay	35
D. J. McKenzie, c and b Brayshay	11
K. Macaskill, c and b Brayshay	0
J. P. Robinson, c Wright, b Marley	5
A. R. F. Raven, b Marley	6
A. O. Brawn, not out	2
S. E. Green, not out	3
Extras	13
Total	127

W. T. Elson and A. W. G. Davidson did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brayshay	16	2	44	3
Ho Wing Kin	2	0	21	0
Marley	13	0	49	4

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CHALLENGE SHIELD SEMI-FINAL.

ROYAL ENGINEERS AGAIN IN THE FINAL.

For the second year in succession the Royal Engineers passed into the final stage of the Challenge Shield Competition, defeating the Navy in the penult mate round on Saturday by the odd goal in three. The Engineers played a convincing, robust game, but their satisfaction at their achievement must be tempered by the knowledge that their opponents were by no means at full strength, the men from one of the torpedo-boats being unable to appear. Had the Navy been able to field their full power the complexion of the game might have been different, and the result even reversed. As it was, for the greater portion of the seventy minutes the Navy were manifestly the less capable side, and it was not until some fifteen minutes from the end that the bluejackets bestirred themselves and gave of their best. It was in this period of willingness that the Navy men got their only goal, and there were moments when an equaliser seemed imminent. Neither of the three goals was really good. The two points of the Engineers were in each case bustled through by the big centre-forward, Scott, while the Navy's goal resulted from a most unexpected push from the left winger, which caught Rogers unawares.

Taken right through, the exhibition was unusually spiritless for a knock-out game. The only bright features were the pretty combination of the soldiers' front rank and the wonderful display of Fennemore, who bore the brunt of the heavy task of defending the Navy's charge from the constant inroads of the opposing quintette. There is no back in Hongkong who is so consistently excellent. Rowbottam also worked extremely hard and fed his forwards nicely, but the Navy men's front line appeared to have little understanding. There were glimpses of great possibilities in their play at times, but for the most part they assisted the R.E.'s defenders by getting in each other's path.

The Engineers gave a trial to two new men, who played at centre-half and inside right respectively. The half shaped very satisfactorily, and was very difficult to pass, but it is doubtful if he is better than Smith, while the inside-right only did one really good thing—a great shot on the fly that deserved to score.

Plied with frequent passes from that great-hearted little man Brennan, Townsend sorely troubled the Navy's defence, and it was from one of the winger's beautiful centres that Scott obtained his second goal. Had the bluejackets commenced their spurt in the latter part of the second half some little time earlier, the R.E. would have had an anxious time. The fall of the sappers' goal was preceded by a veritable siege. The ball was repeatedly kicked in to the middle of the goal area, and a little more determination on the part of the Navy's forwards in tackling Coxon and Richards might have fatally disconcerted the backs, who were too frequently permitted to take their kicks at ease. While seldom exciting, the exchanges all through were pleasant and clean, and on the day's play the R.E. fully deserved their victory.

It seems probable that the R.E. and the Club will again meet in the final, though the civilians will have no easy task in eliminating the Rest of the Military. This semi-final will be played on the 4th March.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

SHROPSHIRES AND CLUB AGAIN DRAW.

Saturday's game between the Shropshires and Hongkong was important from the viewpoint of both teams. A win for the Territorials would have placed them in a pretty position to secure the Championship, while a win for the Club would likewise have given them scope for the attainment of the honour. An additional incentive for the Shropshires was the keen desire to avenge themselves for their defeat in the Shield Competition. It was evident from the very commencement that nothing was to be lost by either side through slackness, and the opening exchanges were exceptionally keen. They were, however, unpleasantly sprinkled with regrettable incidents, the Shropshires' right winger being especially prominent in these. The right half also was not over-particular both McTavish and Stalker being temporarily *hors de combat* as the result of his attentions. If all the Shropshiremen played as cleanly as their best players the game would have been much pleasanter. The play of Williams, Brittle, Peplow, and Parker—their four most accomplished footballers—is always beyond reproach, as is that of the majority of the men, but there are one or two who for the sake of sport would be better out of the team.

The defence of the Territorials was brilliant, Brittle giving one of the finest displays witnessed this season. He was over the great, formidable obstacle over which the civilians repeatedly failed to triumph. The pressure on their goal in the early part of the game, when magnificent shots from Chassels, Stalker, and Stewart went just wide of the mark, looked every moment to yield fruit, but the defence came out on top. Though the Territorials' front rank combined much more effectively and swung the leather about with greater freedom than was agreeable to the Clubmen's halves, they never seemed able to get beyond the backs, and Rodger was never seriously troubled. As a matter of fact the Club custodian had but one real shot to deal with throughout, and that was from a penalty. Black was again at the height of his form, and his great clearances were always effective. There was a good deal too much long kicking to make the display entertaining, and for quite prolonged periods the backs seemed to engage in a duel, while the halves and forwards of each side positively yearned for the ball. Just prior to the interval the Clubmen obtained the lead, Walker coming up quickly and heading past the custodian a well-placed centre from Croucher.

It was in the second half that the home team were seen at their best. Their best, however, did not approach the magnificent display afforded on the previous Saturday. Ultimately the Territorials were awarded a penalty. There appeared to be some misunderstanding, the Clubmen seemingly believing that they had been given a free-kick for an infringement. However, Brittle took the penalty after some delay, and scored with a beautiful shot which gave Rodger no chance. Prior to this the Clubmen had more than justified their lead, but from this point till the end the Shropshires played with rare dash and energy. A fine effort by Stalker, who was practically helpless in the second half through injury, in the closing stages looked promising, but the ball was cleared, and the game terminated with a goal to each side.

SECOND DIVISION GAMES.

In the Second Division of the League Kowloon always had the measure of the Diocesan School, and defeated them by three goals to love. The Juniors' goals were obtained by Ogley (2) and Clemo.

The Diocesan boys have had a very unhappy season, but they may yet spring a surprise on some team before the engagements are concluded.

The 87th Company and the Confucians shared the points, the score being two all. It was a good, rousing game, with the Chinese much faster and cleverer.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

DIVISION I. TABLE TO DATE.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
K.S.L.I.	6	3	—	3	8	4	9
R.E.	6	3	2	1	4	4	7
Hongkong F.C.	4	1	1	2	4	2	4
R.G.A.	5	1	2	—	1	3	2
Navy	5	1	4	—	4	8	2

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

DIVISION II. TABLE TO DATE.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	P.
88th Company	10	10	0	0	29	2	20
Staff and Depts.	10	8	2	0	20	11	16
83rd Company	9	5	3	1	18	11	11
W. S. L. I. Rec.	9	5	3	1	17	13	11
Bachelors	9	4	4	1	15	12	9
St. Joseph's	9	4	5	0	9	11	8
Lam Ling	7	3	2	2	17	11	8
87th Company	8	3	3	2	18	15	8
Islamics	8	3	4	1	6	15	7
Kowloon Dock	6	2	3	1	7	13	5
University	8	1	5	2	7	17	4
Confucians	8	1	5	2	5	11	4
Diocesan School	9	0	9	0	3	40	0

SHIPPING NOTES.

Three Japanese steamers—the *Nippon Maru*, *Panama Maru*, and *Anyo Maru*—arrived at San Francisco together on January 14th. The simultaneous entry of three Japanese trans-Pacific boats is unprecedented in the history of the port.

NEW JAPANESE STEAMER LAUNCHED.

At the Kawasaki yard on February 7th, the launch took place of the new N.Y.K. *Tajima Maru*, a steamer of 7,300 tons displacement, which will be delivered to her owners by May 10th next. The steamer is to be employed on the European trade in place of the ill-fated *Takata Maru*.

THE NEW M.M. LINER "ANDRE LEBON."

A reception was held on board the new M.M. steamer, *Andre Lebon* on Saturday, the vessel having arrived in the harbour the previous day. The *Andre Lebon*, it will be remembered, was here a few weeks ago with the survivors from the torpedoed *Yasaka Maru*.

The handsome new vessel, which was built at the company's works at La Ciotat, has the following dimensions:—Length 530 feet, breadth 62 feet, depth 45 feet, and she has a displacement of 19,500 tons. There are two engines and twin-screws, and the 12,000 horse-power can develop a speed of 16 knots. There are ten water-tight compartments provided with doors on the Stone Lloyd system, which are handled simultaneously from the bridge. Of the seven decks, four run the full ship's length. The height of the upper-deck over the keel is 70 feet. There are thirty-two large lifeboats, handled by electric winches, and five hatches for cargo, their capacity being 6,100 cubic tons. The accommodation for passengers consists of four *cabines de luxe* of two beds each, and 199 first class, 182 second class, and 107 third class passengers can be carried.

The new vessel is replete with everything for the comfort of the passengers.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

KING'S PARK RANGE.

1.—This range is not to be used by members of the Corps for private practice in future, unless an Officer or Sergeant is present

PARADES.

2.—Parades for to-day, *nil*.

DETAIL.

3.—On duty to-night.—Left Section, M.G. Co.

Orderly Officer.—Lieut. Preston.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, COMMANDING H.K.V.R.

PARADES.

Parades for week ending 26th inst., *nil*.

DETAIL

On duty till Friday, 25th inst.—H.K.V.C.

Next for duty.—"B" Company.

G. K. H. BUTTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMENDATION.

P.-c. (R) 137 Chan Yuk Shu, of the Hongkong Police Reserve, is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for his prompt action in saving a young girl from being run over by a tramcar on the 13th inst.

THEATRES, ETC.

Patrolmen are not allowed to enter any Theatre or place of public entertainment whilst on duty unless ordered or called upon to do so in the performance of police duty. This does not apply to Visiting Inspectors.

When off duty but in uniform, Patrolmen must not enter any Theatre, etc., except on payment.

TRAMWAYS.

The attention of all ranks is directed to the orders of February 18th and 19th with regard to travelling in uniform on tramcars.

NO. 4 COMPANY.

All ranks of No. 4 Company will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday and Friday, February 24th and 25th. Chief Inspector Mason and the Sergeant-Major will attend each night.

JOINED.

No. 4 Company:—Lam Kai Chi, Lam Kwei Yuen, Lau Shun Chee, Cheung Kam Mun, Cheng Sau, Chan Pak Chiu, Mok Wo To, Pang Yuk Loong, Wong Kun Sang, Wei Hing U.

Ambulance Co.—Lam King Tong, Yeung Chu Wan, Lai Shui Wing, Lam Shai Him, Tong Fat Him, Fung Chi.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.)

STRAITS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHANGES.

Within the next few months quite a number of changes will occur in the personnel of the Legislative Council (says *The Straits Times*). The Hon. Sir Evelyn Ellis proceeds home on retirement in April; the Hon. Mr. Robert Young, one of the representatives from Penang, bids farewell to the Colony this spring; Mr. H. W. Firmstone replaces the Hon. Mr. J. B. Elgum in the capacity of Director of Education, while the Hon. Mr. C. W. Darbishire proposes going on leave shortly. The Treasurer, Mr. A. M. Pountney, is at present on leave, Mr. H. Marriott officiating in the acting appointment, while Mr. C. I. Carver will occupy the seat vacated by the Hon. Mr. E. D. Hewan, who has already proceeded home on holiday. The Hon. Mr. W. G. Maxwell, C.M.G., is acting as Colonial Secretary, *vice* Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G., who has gone to Sierra Leone as Governor, and pending the arrival of Mr. F. S. James, C.M.G.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850). (TELEPHONE 1741).

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

SMART GOODS FOR THE RACES

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S FELT AND STRAW HATS.

NEW SHAPES IN

"WALK-OVER" BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST IN

TIES, GLOVES, SOCKS, SHIRTS, ETC.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR

EVENING WEAR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [21

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return " "	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG.
MONDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1916.	
8.00 a.m. *HONAM*.	8.00 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN*.
10.00 p.m. *FATSHAN*.	4.30 p.m. *KINSHAN*.
TUESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1916.	
8.00 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN*.	8.00 a.m. *HONAM*.
10.00 p.m. *KINSHAN*.	4.30 p.m. *FATSHAN*.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. *SUI TAI*, Tons 1,651. | S.S. *TAISHAN*, Tons 2,116.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—There will be no sailings from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. or from Hongkong at 1 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. *SUI AN*.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. *SAINAM*, 588 tons, and S.S. *NANNING*, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or *vice versa* by the Company's direct Steamers *LINTAN* and *SANUI*. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [128

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [277

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Corduit Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES at the Peak.

No 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai.

Nos. 1, 2 and 2, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November 1915. 32

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on THURSDAY Morning, 24th instant.
For Terms for Boarders or Day-Scholars, apply to—
THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [312

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to the First Floor, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD (lately occupied by The Nippon Yusen Kaisha).
BRADLEY & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [313

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December, 1915, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING together with a Bonus of FIVE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of February, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [314

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"FULTALA"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board at Noon on the 21st inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [29

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.
All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 29th February, 1916
Forms may be had on application
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

BOXING

SUBJECT to sufficient entries being received an AMATEUR BOXING COMPETITION open to Hongkong will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on SATURDAY, February 26th.
CONDITIONS:
(a) 3 two minute rounds and if undecided an extra round of one minute
(b) In 3 weights: 118 lbs, 132 lbs, and 146 lbs.
(c) Competitors weigh in at V.R.C. on night of February 24th.
Entries stating weight to be addressed to I. DEAKIN, Esq., care of V.R.C., before February 20th. No Entrance Fee.
No Competition if less than 18 entries.
The Committee reserve the right to refuse entries.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1916. [195

FOR SALE.

MEDICAL PRACTICE for SALE in North China.—£1,000 a Year, £500 in Contracts. No opposition. Lovely Climate.
Address— Box 3,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[270

TO LET.

A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the First Floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.), comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms with Outhouses and Servants' Quarters. The Premises are being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent moderate.
Apply to—
MOW FUNG & Co.,
10, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [302

TO LET.

OFFICES, 5, Duddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Radecker & Co.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [295

FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish some of their Tregunter Mansions (May Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These Flats have first-class appointments which include English Baths and Kitchen ranges, hot water supply and water-closets. They are of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bedrooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3 Bedrooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are specially suitable for Bachelors. Arrangements could be made if desired for the use, in common with certain other tenants, of the adjoining fresh water swimming bath.
Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1916. [205

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1916.

TO-DAY (MONDAY), TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY (OFF-DAY)

FEBRUARY 21ST, 22ND, 23RD AND 26TH.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., or at the Gate. Price $7 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day), or $3 per day. Tickets for the Off-Day, $2.
No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [291

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.
A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families, Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members Tickets.
All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.
Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [292

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Day WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.
Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [293

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FOOCHOW CUP 1½ MILES.

	hds. in.	lb.
Perfection Dahlia'	...13.1	163
Sandiway (late Suffolk) ...	...13.2	159
Standard Dahlia	...13.3	156
Australian Chief	...13.1	155
Triumphant Dahlia	...13.0	153
Peace	...13.0	152
Fijian Chief	...13.0	152
Gretna Green	...13.0	149
Freddie	...12.3	149
Romulus (late Roman Chief)	...13.2	148
Lorenzo	...13.1	148
Oregon	...12.3	146
Maybey	...12.3	143
Tinker	...13.0	142
Shabrang	...13.0	139
Bayonet	...13.1	130
New Zealand (late The Gay Bird)	13.0	

Scratched
G. K. HALL BRUTTON,
Handicapper.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of Course.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [311

NOTICE.

WISEMAN, LTD.

IN ORDER to meet the wishes of our Customers who will be attending the RACE MEETING, we are serving hot and cold Tiffins at the Café from 11 A.M. on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. SPECIAL MENU $1.00 per head or à la Carte.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [297

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against MR. GUSTAV ENGEL, of MESSRS. WM. MEYERINK & Co., are requested to file same with the Liquidators before 15th March, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [251

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned BANKS beg to notify their constituents, and the public generally, that on and after 1st March no Compradores' Orders, other than Cash Orders issued by Banks, will be accepted in payment of Collections or amounts due to the Banks; Compradores' Orders will not be received for credit of Constituents' Current Accounts.
(Signed) THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
" THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
" THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
" THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED,
" THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
" THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
" THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION,
" THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY,
" THE NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK,
" THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.,
" THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [299

WANTED ON THE PEAK.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS for one little Girl.
Apply—
"P. I. B.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [290

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE COMPANY, LTD.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. Georges Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1915, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st February, 1916, until FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [275

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1915 of THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (35 Cents) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [307

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2065, dated 6th May, 1909, of Thirty Shares numbered 3115 to 3130 inclusive and 18592/18596 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of DR. JOSEPH WHITTLESEY NOBLE, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 20, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the 10th day of March, 1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [254

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this Company to issue Duplicate Certificate of 30 Shares in this Company in the name of YUEN CHEONG or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement that the Original Certificate No. 39, Thirty Shares numbered 7729/7758 dated 16th August, 1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, the Undersigned will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate.
For the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG AND LIGHTER Co., LTD.,
GORDON & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916 [259

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3755 for Five Shares, $100 paid up, numbered 3846/50, standing in the Register in the name of EUSTACE ALBAN KENYON, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 18th May, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. [303

BLUE CROSS FUND.

HORSES IN WAR TIME.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
PRESENTS
"THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE,"
A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS,
BY B. MACDONALD HASTINGS
AND
EDEN PHILLPOTTS,
Last Year's Great London Success.
ON SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH, AND MONDAY, 6TH MARCH, AT 9.30 P.M.
BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY, February 25th, at 9 A.M.
PRICES: $1, $3 AND $2.
BLUE CROSS FUND.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1916. [239

INTIMATION

HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO.

Invite owners of Race Stands and others to visit their extensive Wine Vaults and inspect the magnificent assortment of

WINES SPIRITS & LIQUORS.

The variety and number of brands therein stocked enable them to suit the taste of the most fastidious, as well as appeal to those to whom price is a consideration.

For Race Orders full credit will be given for unopened bottles which customers may wish to return.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS.
[18

DEATH.

NOEL.—At No. 19, Yulin Road, Shanghai, on February 12th, MARY J. NOEL, the beloved wife of C. G. Noel, aged 69 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG. 21ST FEBRUARY 1916

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK'S JUBILEE.

THE Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are to be congratulated upon the extremely gratifying nature of the report which they presented to the shareholders on Saturday. Despite the serious dislocation of trade and the closing of several profitable fields for exchange operations owing to the war, the nett profit, after paying all the usual charges and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts and other contingencies, amounts to the very satisfactory sum of nearly nine and a half million dollars. Out of this, a dividend for the year has been declared of £4 6s. per share, together with a bonus of 5s. per share, subject to deduction for income-tax. A balance of $3 027,219 has been carried forward to next year, which is $420,000 in excess of the amount brought down from the previous account. Nobody will doubt the wisdom of this provision, for, although many uncertain items which were outstanding a year ago have been liquidated, various questions incidental to the war still remain unsettled. Another prudent measure is seen in the writing down of premises by $500,000 and of securities by $1,200,000. For many years the steady decline in the value of Consols has been a heavy drain upon the profits, and during the past twelve months no less a sum than £70,000 has been allocated to the purpose of changing the securities forming the Sterling Reserve Fund. Shareholders now have the satisfaction of knowing that, so far as it is humanly possible to foresee, this tax upon their profits is at an end, the holding in Consols having been converted into four and a half per cent. British War Loan, towards which, by-the-way, the Bank subscribed £1,800,000. This stock, which is redeemable in thirty years and carries with it the right of conversion, without penalty, in any future loan that may be raised at a higher rate of interest, stands in the books at par. Altogether the Bank has Reserve Funds amounting to thirty-three million dollars. Its paid-up capital is fifteen million dollars, and there is a Reserve Liability on the part of the proprietors of a similar amount. The Bank attained its jubilee during the twelve-months under review, and it is interesting to compare its present position, as the premier financial institution of the Far East, with its modest beginning. The Bank started business in 1865 with a paid-up capital of two and a half million dollars in 20,000 shares of $125 each. At that time there were already about ten similar institutions established in Hongkong, one of which was the Chartered Bank, which to-day has the distinction of being the *doyen* bank in the Colony. The Hongkong Bank was granted incorporation in 1866, and made encouraging progress for several years until the financial crisis which prevailed from 1868 to 1869. It then experienced unpleasant vicissitudes of fortune, which culminated in its inability to pay a dividend for 1874 and the first six months of 1875. It was at this critical time that the late Sir THOMAS JACKSON was appointed chief manager, and his great ability, combined with the revival of trade in the Colony, speedily lifted the bank out of its difficulties and placed it on the high road to prosperity. Altogether Sir THOMAS JACKSON served the Bank in various capacities with the utmost loyalty and devotion for nearly half-a-century, and, as the Chairman observed at Saturday's meeting, "there can be no better tribute to his memory and work than the position which the Bank now holds."

A mail for Europe *viâ* Siberia closes to-day at 11 a.m.

The *Gazette* contains a further amendment of the Proclamation (No. 28 of 1915) prohibiting the exportation of certain goods.

Major-General Ventris will be "At Home" during the Races at his box from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

A San Francisco despatch to the *Asahi* states that the Belgian Minister to China and Mr. Winfield, First Secretary of the British Embassy in Tokyo, are travelling to the East by the *Shinyo Maru*, which left San Francisco on February 5th.

The Canton residents who resigned their positions and left Hongkong per P. and O. steamer *Navara* on November 5th, have joined the following Regiments:—E. J. Belsey, Royal Sussex Regiment; R. Perkins, No. 2 Co.: A. S. Corps; G. Crooke, Royal Horse Artillery; A. Staines, Rifle Brigade; and A. Woods, K.O.Y.L.I.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve on the Kulangsu Municipal Council for 1916:—Capt. H. Bathurst, chairman; Mr. K. G. Kring, vice-chairman; Mr. Lim Nee-kar, Chinese member. The sub-committees are: Works—Mr. H. G. Kring and Mr. W. A. Perry. Watch—Capt. Bathurst and Mr. S. Uchida. Finance—Mr. W. S. Nicholls and Mr. Kring. Assessment—Capt. Bathurst, Mr. Kring and Mr. Perry.

Judge Skinner Turner, who is shortly leaving Bangkok for Shanghai, has received in recognition of his services the "Ratnaporn," or personal service medal, from the King of Siam at a special dinner at which His Majesty entertained him. He is to be succeeded in the post of Judicial Adviser by Judge M. H. Buszard, who was the second judge in the old British Court before the abolition of extra-territoriality. Mr. R. B. M. Gibbins, who was adviser at the Northern Siam Court at Chiengmai, will take Mr. Buszard's post as adviser to the Bangkok Court.

News has been received of the death of Mr. Charles R. Bennett, which occurred on January 17th, at Pasadena (Cal.), U.S.A. The son of a partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Mustard & Co., Mr. Bennett arrived in Shanghai in the "nineties" to join the staff of Mustard & Co., with which he was connected for several years, afterwards beginning business for himself as a share broker. In 1910 he left Shanghai for the United States. During his residence in Shanghai, Mr. Bennett was particularly prominent in racing circles and was the owner of (amongst others) the pony Brockton, which won the Champions Sweepstakes in the autumn of 1907, and was second in the spring of 1906, 1907 and 1908, as well as in the autumn of 1906.

HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

THE OPENING DAY.

After exceptionally fine weather during the period covering the training season this annual fixture enters upon its initial stage to-day, and the sport promises to be of even better quality than that of previous meetings. Seldom, if ever, have the ponies been of such apparent equal class as those expected to compete during the three days and the off-day, and the task of determining the superiority of one pony over another has proved a difficult one indeed. During the course of the afternoon, however, the true racing form of the various candidates will be revealed, and the general public will be in a better position to exercise its judgment based upon the times of the ponies over the various distances that have been registered during the past fortnight. Of course, it is to be expected that some of the ponies may display a marked improvement in actual racing on the training-times, and that the discovery of one of the least considered entrants being able to beat a strongly-supported stable-companion—a contingency that embitters the enjoyments of racing where the conditions of the Pari-Mutuel do not define the investments as being on the stable and not on the pony—may be made by the public after an event, but the glorious uncertainty of the sport of kings even in China pony racing as in the kindred-sport elsewhere is essential in sustaining the racegoer in the fascinating game of finding winners. With ten races on the card it is absurd to attempt to name the winner in each event, but there is every likelihood of the favourites being successful, and as with few exceptions in previous years the public has been able to accurately anticipate the judge's verdict, on this occasion the majority of the backers may have the satisfaction of enriching themselves at a minimum of financial loss to the losers.

There is every likelihood of large fields being the order of the day, and with the number of riders available there is sure to be no lack of efficiency in this direction, so that it only depends upon a continuance of fine weather to make the meeting a great success.

The following may prove successful during the afternoon:—

Wongneichong Stakes	Mr. Stewart's Mount.
Maiden Stakes	Sir Paul's Selected.
Victoria Stakes	Sir Paul's Selected.
Valley Stakes	Crosby.
Foochow Cup	Standard Dahlia.
Trial Plate	Sandy.
Garrison Cup	Spear.
Professional Cup	Mr. Johnstone's Mount
Jockey Club Stakes	Perfection Dahlia.
Racing Stakes	Mr. Burkill's Mount.

The following ponies may fill places:—

Adventure	Antony
Bluelight	Daylight
Duke Dahlia	Freddie
Garlands	Peace
Snowflake	Social Schemer

NIMROD.

THE COLONY'S FINANCE.

The financial statement for the month of November is as follows:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

Balance of assets and liabilities on 31st October, 1915	$2,522,305.30
Revenue from 1st to 30th Nov., 1915	1,003,391.86
	3,525,697.16
Expenditure from 1st to 30th November, 1915	811,974.26
Balance	$2,713,722.90

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1915.

Liabilities.

Deposits not available	$ 723,937.91
House service account	10,963.21
Postal agencies	5,229.63
Overdraft, bank	1,930,984.83
Total liabilities	$2,671,115.63

Assets.

Subsidiary coins	$1,075,855.30
Advances	96,260.83
Imprest	34,199.45
Crown agents' deposit account	860,276.82
Unallocated stores (P.W.D.)	300,501.73
Unallocated stores (railway)	159,156.31
Crown Agents' deposit account	860,276.82
Exchange	584.76
Balance	76,974.78
Total	$2,671,115.66
Debit balance as above	$ 76,974.78
Reimbursement due on account railway construction (Loan under Ordinance No. 8 of 1913, £250,000)	2,760,697.68
Credit balance	$2,713,722.90

Practically a fourth of the 2,281 Old Rugbeians who have joined the colours have now figured in the casualty lists, whilst war honours have been conferred on nearly a ninth of the number. The latest return brings the total of casualties up to 558, including 211 killed. War honours number 243, including one V.C., and 166 men have been mentioned in despatches.

THE WAR.

GREAT ASSAULT ON ERZERUM FORTS.

RUSSIAN'S PURSUING FLEEING GARRISON.

COLOSSAL BRITISH WAR CREDITS.

OVER TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS.

A NEW "NO-MAN'S LAND."

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT ASSAULT ON ERZERUM FORTS.

RUSSIANS STILL IN PURSUIT OF FLEEING GARRISON.

PETROGRAD, February 19th.

Details of the capture of Erzerum show that several forts with heavy guns were taken with the bayonet, as only mountain artillery could be brought up. Then there was an assault lasting for 24 hours without respite. It was fiercest in the night. The Russians by dawn had captured the first line of the centre forts. The Turks at first withdrew slowly, and then fled. Russian cavalry entered the fortress, and then the infantry. Practically everything was left intact.

The fall of Erzerum is regarded as the precursor of the complete destruction of five Turkish Army Corps, whose value disappears with the capture of the fortress.

Two Army Corps are hastening towards Erzerum, but they are useless, as they are without artillery, which is being despatched by sea *via* Trebizond.

There is a lack of further details, because the Russians are still vigorously pursuing the enemy, whose attempt at a stand ten miles from the fortress failed.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A NEW NO-MAN'S-LAND.

RESULT OF RECENT GERMAN ATTACK NEAR YPRES.

LONDON, February 19th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the position south-east of Ypres, following on the German capture of some hundreds of yards of trenches, amounts to the creation of a new No-man's-land. The British and German infantry are lying on opposite sides of a low ridge formerly held by the British. The so-called captured position is so torn with craters made by shells that the enemy is unable to occupy this ridge. It is north of the Ypres—Comines Canal, and is conspicuous in the marshy plain, and the fact that the British front line lay above the enemy trenches doubtless inspired the attack last Sunday night.

After half a dozen feints along other portions of the salient the Germans exploded several mines. Their infantry advanced in masses, reaching the battered bluff. The subsequent British counter-attack, which practically dislodged the Germans, was characterised by the use of an enormous number of bombs. One party of bombers used no fewer than 2,300. Simultaneously the artillery concentrated on the tightly-packed Germans with disastrous effect. The Germans are still sacrificing men in a desperate effort to hold one slope of the ridge.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SMUGGLING RUBBER.

NEW YORK, February 19th.

Two Germans have been arrested for trying to smuggle rubber into Norway. The luggage of one woman contained 550lbs. of rubber and 500 pairs of rubber gloves.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS STERLING.

COLOSSAL BRITISH WAR CREDITS.

LONDON, February 19th.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the new vote of credit of £420,000,000 makes the total of votes sanctioned amount to £2,082,000,000. A satisfactory feature is the rapidity with which revenue is coming in. It is expected to total £357,000,000, against the estimate of £305,000,000.

SIR JOHN ROLLESTON, M.P., RESIGNS.

LONDON, February 10th.

Mr. Pemberton Billing, who was defeated at Milo End, will contest East Hertfordshire, rendered vacant by the resignation of Sir J. Rolleston (Conservative).

NEW VICEROY OF INDIA ILL.

LONDON, February 10th.

Lord Chelmsford, the newly-appointed Viceroy of India, is suffering from a severe chill.

[Telegrams received on Saturday, and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

WAR NEWS.

LOYALTY OF CANADIAN CATHOLICS.

An explanation of the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec in regard to the war was made by Archbishop Bruchesi at Laval University at a meeting in aid of the military hospital of that institution. The Archbishop said:—

As Canada is a part of the British Empire it is the sacred duty of the Canadian people to assist Great Britain in her heroic defence of liberty. This position was taken up by the Episcopacy of French Canada at the outbreak of the war, and this attitude our Bishops still maintain and will continue to maintain to the very end. The obligations we owe to the British Crown are sacred obligations. It is the solemn duty of every Canadian citizen to the utmost limit of his force to stand side by side with the Motherland in a heroic effort to crush the tyrant who wishes to trample small nations and States beneath his iron heel.

What fate would be ours if the Germans obtained a foothold here? Were Great Britain defeated Germany would dominate the St. Lawrence. French Canadian countrymen, I for one, do not want to be a German citizen.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S CONFIDENCE.

The following French official *communiqué* was issued last month:—

"The Athens paper, *Patris*, publishes a conversation with M. Fougères, the head of the French School in Athens. In the course of an interview with General Joffre, before returning to Greece, the general stated:

"You may repeat that we have every confidence in final victory. I can assure you that we have started to accumulate in an unmistakeable manner proofs that German power is on the wane. Indications, plain to competent judges, demonstrate that with regard to the German armies, their number, their quality, their physical condition, we are justified in safely concluding that our enemy's period of exhaustion has started. Although, however, Germany is in course of becoming exhausted, we are not justified in considering her as already in that state; we have a further mighty effort to make. Nevertheless, with the admirable fortitude shown by our army and the undauntable spirits of our entire nation and of our Allies, we cannot fail ultimately to triumph."

A British aviator, who is a prisoner in Germany, writing home about his experiences, says that when he was at an altitude of 10,000 feet a German shell burst in his machine and killed the pilot, wounded the writer, and damaged the machine, which commenced a fast, spinning drop. After the machine had fallen 5,000 feet in about 20 seconds, the writer climbed over the dead pilot, squatted on his knees, and was fortunately able to right the machine and descend in safety.

TRAVELLERS TO EGYPT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SOLDIER FAMILIES AND CIVILIANS.

The *Gazette* contains the following instructions, issued by the General Officer Commanding, Egypt, for general information:—

Wives and families of Officers and other ranks will not be allowed to land in Egypt, until further notice, without special permits obtained by them from the War Office, unless they left port of embarkation prior to the notification from the War Office reaching the country they were residing in. Such as come from Europe or the East may continue their voyage or stay at Suez, Port Said, or Alexandria, until the arrival of the next ship which sails for the country from which they came.

Those permitted to land under paragraph (1) may, if they desire it, be given packet return passages or continued passage to Europe at Government expense, by first opportunity.

Wives and families of civilians who arrive without War Office, Foreign Office, Indian or Colonial, Government permits, will be similarly dealt with, except that those who sailed before the orders were in force at the port of embarkation will be allowed to land, and no passages will be given at the Government expense. Except those waiting passages as above, no wives and families of Officers or other ranks will be allowed to stay in the Canal District, or south of the Giza Civil District after the 1st January, 1916, until further notice.

SINGAPORE VOLUNTEERS.

REVISED INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED WITH REGARD TO PAY.

The Straits Settlements Government, having had the matter of military pay under consideration, has issued the following circular:—

PAY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WHEN MOBILIZED.

1. Government officers whose mobilization permits them to perform their civil duties in addition to their military duties will draw military allowances in addition to their civil salary and duty allowance, and will also draw such military pay as may be approved in each case up to a maximum of $100 per mensem.

2. Government officers whose mobilization entails complete absence from their civil duties will draw military allowances in addition to their civil salary and duty allowance, but ordinarily will not draw military pay in addition thereto. In any case, however, where the officer certifies that by reason of his mobilization he has incurred travelling or other expenses, he will be refunded the amount of such expenses up to the amount of his military pay.

3. Government officers who have refunded military pay to the Treasury will have the amount repaid to them in part or in full by the Treasury according to the certificate produced by them. Officers who have been called upon to refund, but who have not yet done so, need only refund such amount as is not covered by their certificate.

4. Circular No. 15 of 1914 is cancelled.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

At the close of its first annual conference, which was held at Shanghai, the National Medical Association of China passed the following resolutions unanimously:—

That in view of the increasing number of practitioners of western medicine and of drug shops selling western medicine throughout the country, and of the need of protecting the public against unscrupulous persons, this Conference petition the Central Government to take proper steps for the registration of practitioners of western medicine and of drug shops selling foreign medicine.

That in view of the increasing number of medical colleges and graduates from these institutions in China, and of the importance of placing all medical practitioners under direct Government supervision, this Conference request the Government to establish a Central Medical Board in Peking, consisting of representatives from the Government and principal medical institutions, with powers to fix the medical curriculum, grant licences and to supervise examinations throughout the country.

That owing to the unchecked spread of tuberculosis and venereal diseases among all classes of the population, this Conference draw the attention of the Central and Provincial Governments to the need of taking proper steps to combat these evils.

That in view of the importance of Public Health to the nation, this Conference respectively urge the Government to establish a Public Health Service without delay throughout the country.

That in view of the absolute need of modern medicine to China and of the sympathetic support of so many foreign lands in the introduction of medical science among our people, this Association petition the Waichiapu and the Board of Education for an annual grant of at least ten scholarships to students of medicine from the Indemnity Fund.

AUSTRIA MOBILISES WOMEN.

A telegram from Zurich to the *Messaggero* recently announced that Austria was commencing to mobilise her female population in order that women might be employed in the military establishments to release men for the front. The same correspondent now says that the mobilisation of the women is an actual fact, ordered by the Emperor and carried out by the military administration. The women are being divided into classes like the men.

PRUSSIAN PURITANISM.

DEFENCE OF GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Professor Hugo Muensterberg, in an article defending the German-Americans, has attempted, quite courteously and calmly, to state the difference between what he calls the Anglo-Saxon and the German systems. The Anglo-Saxon, he says, is controlled by the belief in the individual as such, whereas the Teutonic ideals are bound by the belief in the over-individual soul. "The greatest happiness of individual men on the one side, the growth of cultural values, independent of the happiness which they bring, on the other side, that is the world contrast."

Now it would be easy, and not unjust, to quarrel with the horrid language which the professor uses. 'Cultural values, the over-individual soul'; these phrases are ugly because they are vague. They do not mean anything precisely themselves, but rather refer to something which the writer may mean, and they are no guarantee in themselves that he does mean anything precisely. This over-individual soul, is it to him a fact or a metaphor? Is he talking rhetorically or stating a dogma about the nature of man? Is he a mystic, or a materialist trying to hide his materialism from himself in figurative language? That we cannot tell from his own words; but, since we want to understand the German state of mind, we will not quarrel with them, but will try to extract what sense we can from them.

We will, therefore, assume that the over-individual soul is to him not consciously a metaphor; for, if it were, it would be mere nonsense. We take him to mean by it what Morris meant when he said that fellowship is life and the lack of it is death —namely, that the spirit in man is a common spirit, that it frees itself in some common aim from the private interests of the individual. But this has been believed by many men in all ages and countries, and we can hardly think that Professor Muensterberg supposes it to be a belief peculiar to modern Germany, or one generally denied in America and England. Yet he seems to mean that, for he tells us that the Anglo-Saxon system aims at the greatest happiness of individual men, whereas the German aims at the growth of cultural values, independent of the happiness they bring. In this sentence, unless he means merely selfish happiness, he is condemning the German system and approving the Anglo-Saxon, which is certainly not his intention. He cannot mean that in England and America men desire each other's happiness, but that in Germany they are indifferent to it and care for nothing but this growth of cultural values. He must mean that the individual Anglo-Saxon pursues his own happiness and the individual German aims at a collective well-being; and he shows further on that he does mean this, when he contrasts German thoroughness, carefulness, seriousness, lawfulness, reverence, and self-discipline with the Anglo-Saxon love of pleasure, "which makes education superficial and shallow, empties the churches and fills the dance-halls and saloons, undermines family life, and drives mankind to a senseless chase for wealth and luxury."

It would be foolish to deny the German virtues which he names. The Germans are more thorough, more careful, more disciplined than we are. But the question remains—Is their collective aim spiritual and is ours merely material? Professor Muensterberg assumes that to be so when he talks of the German belief in the over-individual soul and implies that we lack it. But what is this over-individual soul in which the Germans believe? What is the nature of the common aims through which it tries to free itself from the private interests of the individual? It is a curious fact that the Germans always speak of their over-individual soul as German and of their aims as German, just as they speak of all their virtues as German.

But all those who have believed in the common spirit of man, except the modern Germans, have also believed that it was universal or nothing; and they have believed that its aims must be completely disinterested; for, if they are not, they are not aims of the spirit at all. The spirit is common, because its aims are disinterested. The mere binding of men together for some common purpose does not make their aim spiritual; for, if it did, every joint stock company would have a spiritual aim. Now the Germans are banded together as no nation, perhaps, ever was before; and Professor Muensterberg seems to assume, like other Germans, that they must therefore be banded together for a spiritual aim. Certainly we can imagine a State whose aims are spiritual and a people consenting that because its aims are spiritual. But what are the aims of the German State? Germans are always telling us that the proper aim of a State is power; that it is above morals; that, in fact, it exists only to pursue its own advantage. Now, whether they are right or wrong, that is not a spiritual aim in a State any more than in an individual. It is not the over-individual soul which expresses itself in a State with such an aim, but the over-individual body; and when Professor Muensterberg finds the over-individual soul in the German State he is really denying its existence altogether and affirming the supremacy of the over-individual body.

He tells us that the German successes in the war have been won really in German nurseries and German schoolrooms. "If America believes in preparedness, it cannot buy it in the munitions factories; it can gain it only by developing those virtues which give meaning to the German-American creed." Preparedness is an excellent thing in this world; but it is not the over-individual soul which prepares for war, and a military State like Germany, however much its citizens may have sacrificed themselves for its physical strength, is not a soul, but a body. Yet Professor Muensterberg thinks of it and talks of it as a soul; and this confusion of his is the great error of modern Germany, which supposes itself to be mystical when it is really materialist, which means flesh when it talks of spirit.

We and the Americans have a distrust of the State which is often irrational, often merely selfish; but, in so far as it is rational, it is based upon a belief in the spirit, and on a refusal to confuse it with the flesh. We believe that it bloweth where it listeth, that it must find its own aims and that these must not be imposed upon it, for if they are they will cease to be spiritual. That is a dangerous doctrine, no doubt, but it is materially dangerous. The other doctrine has its dangers too, and they are dangers to the spirit, as Germany is now proving. For the spirit of Germany now is actually subject to the flesh, the over-individual soul to the over-individual body. And that must be so as long as the Germans believe that their over-individual soul can be German. Our individualism is based upon the knowledge that the common spirit of man cannot be national, but must be universal. In matters of the spirit we are cosmopolitan; for we believe that the spirit is above the nation, and has aims more absolute than any national aims can be. What else does a world religion mean to us or that brotherhood of Christianity in which many Germans still profess to believe? If they are Christians they cannot think that their God is a German God; and if their God is not a German God, then they must be His worshippers in a brotherhood of the spirit which is above all differences of nation or race.

But, with the talk about the over-individual soul and the growth of cultural values independent of the happiness which they bring, Professor Muensterberg evades those difficulties. It is a theological language to him like that used by our old Puritans; and he uses it, as they often did, to hide his renunciation of Christian doctrine. They, too, supposed that if they were indifferent to their own happiness they must be obeying the commands of the spirit, while they were often only governed by passions that made them unhappy. No doubt the worship of the German State makes the German unhappy; no doubt they renounce many pleasures and suffer many pains for it. But this renunciation and suffering prove nothing about the nature of that which they worship. Men have renounced and suffered for money, or for a blood-stained idol. If we have learned anything through the experience of ages, it is to value sacrifice according to the object for which it is made. But Professor Muensterberg looks upon our Anglo-Saxon freedom as a Puritan looked upon the games and dances of an English village. His people have renounced it for their over-individual soul and their cultural values, and, since they have renounced it they must, he thinks, be seeking something higher. But as the Puritan often did not know why he had renounced, or why he grudged, the simple pleasures of the poor, so, we suspect, the Professor does not know why he and his people have renounced our freedom or why they grudge it to us. They will not state clearly to themselves what is the object for which they have made all their sacrifices; they hide it in talk about the over-individual soul and the growth of cultural values.

But the rest of the world sees now quite clearly what that object is—the mastery of the world and not any spiritual aims whatever. Yet by means of the theological language which Professor Muensterberg and other professors use the Germans have persuaded themselves that the aim actually is spiritual; that the German State is something absolute and divine, and subject to no moral laws. If they have not, why is it that the Professor says not a word against the German conduct of the war; why does he think of the war as a struggle between different "Kulturs," with no standard of right and wrong above them? The German argument to all neutrals always is that their Kultur is higher than our Kultur, and that, therefore, they are justified in all they do. But we say that, even if that were true and a hundred times more true than the Germans pretend it to be, still it would not justify a single crime of theirs. We say that the spirit of man is above the State, not subject to it. That is the basis of our individualism with all its weaknesses; and if we need anything to confirm us in our belief we shall find it in the present horrible and unnatural perversion of all the German virtues.—*The Times.*

BUDDHA'S REMAINS.

REPORTED DISCOVERY AT TAXILA.

The archæological department, India, have made a discovery of extraordinary interest amongst the ruins of the ancient city of Taxila. It consists of a casket containing remains with an inscription indicating that they are those of the Buddha himself. This is the third of the kind that has been reported upon good authority in India, the first having been reported a good many years ago upon the borders of Nepal, and the second more recently near Peshawar.

There is, of course, always room for difference of opinion as to the authenticity of these relics, but the fact that they have been found in widely separated localities does not prove that they are not genuine. The accepted story is that after the cremation of the Buddha the ashes were distributed amongst his disciples who carried them to a number of localities where they were preserved with the utmost care and eventually interred with loving reverence. The last set to be discovered were made over to the Buddhists of Mandalay, but it is not yet announced what will be done with the present ones. Other Buddhistic remains have also been discovered by Sir John Marshall at Taxila, particulars of which have not yet been made public.

Further particulars show that the Buddhist relics comprise several deposits found in various stupas at Chir-tope, Taxila, during the last two years. The majority are enclosed in small vases of gold placed inside larger vases of soapstone or silver and accompanied by gems, coins and articles of jewellery. The stupas which enshrined them belong to the period between 50 B.C. and 100 A.D. In one case the relics were accompanied by an inscription stating that they were relics of the Blessed Buddha. Other relics may be of Buddha himself or of his disciples. All were greatly venerated in antiquity.

FATE OF THE KAISER.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON'S PLAYFUL SUGGESTION.

"What shall we do with the German Emperor when the war is over?" Mr. G. K. Chesterton throws out a playful suggestion on the subject in his book, "The Crimes of England." He says:—

Our more feminine advisers incline to the view that he should be shot. This is to make a mistake about the very nature of hereditary Monarchy. Assuredly the Emperor William at his worst would be entitled to say to his amiable Crown-Prince what Charles II. said when his brother warned him of the plots of assassins:—"They will never kill me to make you King." Others of greater monstrosity of mind have suggested that he should be sent to St. Helena. So far as an estimate of his historical importance goes, he might as well be sent to Mount Galvary.

"G. K. C." in telling us what really ought to be done with the Kaiser reminds us of those old public houses, sometimes to be seen in the South of England, with the sign "The King of Prussia." These inn signs, generally a dark and faded portrait in a cocked hat, are believed to commemorate the visit of the Allies after Waterloo.

Whether the placing of the present German Emperor in charge of one of these wayside public houses would be a jest, after his own heart possibly remains to be seen. But it would be much more melodious and fitting an end than any of the sublime euthanasias which his enemies provide for him. That old sign, creaking above him as he sat on the bench outside his home of exile would be a much more genuine memory of the real greatness of his race than the modern and almost gimcrack stars and garters that were pulled down in Windsor Chapel.

The Crimes of England is a fantastically written catalogue of our past political and military sins of omission and commission. The author frames three rules for German controversialists:—

Stick to one excuse.

When telling lies necessary for German international standing, don't tell the lies to the people who know the truth.

Don't perpetually boast that you are cultured—in language which proves that you are not.

"On many occasions we have been very wrong, indeed," says Mr. Chesterton in a foreword to the German professors. "Those occasions were when we took part in preventing Europe from putting a term to the impious piracies of Frederick the Great; when we allowed the triumph over Napoleon to be spiled with the mire and blood of Blucher's sullen savages: when we allowed the peaceful King of Denmark to be robbed in broad daylight by a brigand named Bismarck; and when we allowed the Prussian swashbucklers to enslave and silence the French provinces which they could neither govern nor persuade.

"We were very wrong, indeed, when we flung to such hungry adventurers a position so important as Heligoland, and when we praised the soulless Prussian education and copied the soulless Prussian laws."

AN OBSERVER'S STORY.

WITHIN SEVEN YARDS OF THE FRENCH SHELLS.

Mr. H. Warner Allen, the special correspondent of the British Press with the French armies, relates the following story as told at a Christmas gathering in Alsace by an artillery captain of his lieutenant. The captain said:—

We had decided to get rid of a machine-gun shelter that had been annoying us a great deal, and while we were about it to knock the front line of German trenches to pieces. The lines were so close that the colonel ordered all the front trenches to be evacuated except for my lieutenant, who had volunteered to stay there and direct the fire.

My battery opened fire, and after a few rounds my lieutenant telephoned, "Very good; but if you shorten your range by 20 yards it will be still better." As the range was over 3,500 yards I telephoned back to ask him if he was sure that I could shorten it by so much without danger to him. He answered that it was quite safe. After a number of rounds he telephoned me again to shorten the range, this time by 10 yards. "Then," he said, "your shells will be falling right on the front line of German trenches." "All right," I said. "You, of course, will retire to the second line."

I gave him time to get away, and then began again. Ten minutes later, to my amazement, the telephone rang again. My lieutenant had stayed at his post, though a perfect hail fo trench shells was bursting on the German trenches just seven yards away from him. We measured the distance. It says something for our gunners that only one shell had burst in the French trench.

SINKING OF A BATTLESHIP.

A London wire of January 11th says:—A survivor from the battleship *King Edward VII.*, which sank through striking a mine, states that the disaster occurred on Thursday morning. The weather was moderate, though the wind was high. All the watertight doors were closed. The shock extinguished all the lights, and it was some time before other lights were got going. Nevertheless, every boat was out within half an hour. Meanwhile, a collier came up towards the battleship, and an hour later four destroyers responded to our wireless appeals, and took us in tow, but heavy seas sprang up, rendering towing difficult and dangerous. First one hawser and then another parted, until all were gone. The captain, at 3 o'clock, seeing that it was hopeless to save the ship, ordered every man to look out for himself, but at the same time ordered the destroyers to stand alongside. The stokers remained at their posts until the last, keeping the dynamos going. All hands were off safely by 6 o'clock, and the captain left the bridge at 7.30. Ten minutes later the battleship sank. There was an entire absence of panic, the officers setting an example. The men on being landed were given 10 days' leave.

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with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which dishes all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain reinedy in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Snake, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Race—1st Day.

TO-MORROW

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Race—2nd Day.

Wednesday, 23rd Feb.:—
11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Race—3rd Day.
3 p.m.—Canton Medical Missionary Society, Annual Meeting in the Canton Club Theatre, Shameen.
Friday, 25th Feb.:—
11.30 a.m.—China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Saturday, 26th Feb.:—
2 p.m.—Hongkong Race—Off Day.
Thursday, 2nd March:—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Friday, 3rd March:—
Annual Flower and Vegetable Show in the Botanic Gardens.
Saturday, 4th March:—
9.30 pm.—"The Angel in the House," by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of Blue Cross Fund.
Monday, 6th March:—
9.30 p.m.—"The Angel in the House," by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of Blue Cross Fund.

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Hongkong 10th August, 1915.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday evening and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOW ERZERUM WAS CAPTURED.

SPLENDID WORK OF SIBERIAN TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, February 18th.

It appears that the nine outlying forts at Erzerum mentioned in the messages on February 15th and 16th were all above the snowline, and were captured in 48 hours by a cyclonic rush of the Siberian troops covering twelve miles.

During the fighting the Russians feinted, leading the Turks to think that a flanking march from the south was impending.

Simultaneously the Russians on the Black Sea littoral were most active.

Meanwhile a striking force, mainly Siberians, after a daring march of several days through blizzards, surprised and seized the ridges north of the city. They then took the two outermost northern forts from the rear and swept southwards behind the eastern line of forts, which face eastwards, mastering all seven forts within 24 hours.

TURKISH CONCENTRATION ON BAGDAD.

LONDON, February 18th.

It is admitted in Petrograd that the Turks, believing Erzerum to be impregnable, concentrated their force at Bagdad.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

It is reported in Athens that the Russians have reached Baiburt, 75 miles north-west of Erzerum on the road to Trebizond.

KING'S MESSAGE TO THE TSAR.

LONDON, February 18th.

The King has sent the following message to the Tsar:—"Heartiest congratulations on the splendid achievement of your gallant troops at Erzerum after such hard fighting, which I trust will have far-reaching effects."

TURKEY'S RETICENCE.

LONDON, February 18th.

The *Cologne Gazette* attributes the fall of Erzerum to Turkey's lack of railways and fleet.

The Turkish *communiqué* does not mention Erzerum.

HUGE BOOTY CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, February 19th.

A *communiqué* states that the defeat of the Turks at Erzerum was most complete. The forts are full of corpses and the remnants of the Turkish army are fleeing in all directions. The Russians, undeterred by severe snowstorms, are closely following, killing and capturing the tails of the columns.

The Russians captured the whole of the fortress artillery and the bulk of the field guns. Up to the present 200 guns have been counted. The huge booty captured also included munitions, rifles, motor-cars, wireless apparatus and pontoons. The number of prisoners taken in the vast fortress region is still uncounted.

The troops of the Caucasus army, depite their supreme efforts and ceaseless fighting for over a month under the most difficult geographical conditions, lost slightly, and are ready for fresh exploits when their Sovereign Chief commands.

REJOICINGS IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, February 19th.

There are great rejoicings in Russia over the capture of Erzerum. In all the towns there are processions shouting "Honour the Tsar, the Grand Duke Nicholas and our valiant army." *Te Deums* are being sung in all the churches which are thronged with people.

There was a most imposing demonstration at Tiflis on the occasion of the arrival of the Grand Duke to announce the victory. The town was beflagged and the Grand Duke had repeatedly to leave the palace to respond to the plaudits of the multitude.

PETROGRAD, February 19th.

The Russians on the Caucasus littoral dislodged the Turks from a series of positions, capturing many prisoners and supplies. Warships destroyed permanent bridges and fifteen sailing ships west of Trebizond.

FREQUENT BOMB-DROPPING RAIDS.

ENEMY BATTERY DESTROYED.

PETROGRAD, February 19th.

Enemy Zeppelins and aeroplanes make frequent bomb-dropping raids in the Riga and Dvinsk sectors, the Russian airmen replying vigorously and bombing the enemy lines.

On the Dniester, the enemy after prolonged artillery preparation, attacked near Ussieczko but were repulsed.

The Russian heavy guns destroyed an enemy battery north-east of Czernowitz.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REJOICINGS IN LAKE TANGANYIKA.

CAPTURE OF GERMAN GUN-BOAT.

CAPETOWN, February 18th.

A stirring story is told of the capture of a German gun-boat on Lake Tanganyika by two British motor-boats. The gun-boat tried to flee but was hit by twelve out of fifteen shots fired, one of which killed the Captain who was from the *Kœnigsberg*. The gun-boat surrendered after twenty minutes.

The Belgian officers tried to kiss the British Commander when he landed and a thousand natives danced a war dance.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY GENERALLY ACTIVE.

LONDON, February 18th.

A *communiqué* states that our artillery bombarded a position north of the Ypres-Commines canal.

The artillery on both sides was generally active on the Ypres front and elsewhere. Minor artillery bombardments were carried out on both sides at various points.

ATTACK AND COUNTER-ATTACK.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, February 19th.

A *communiqué* states:—The enemy in Upper Alsace, after intense artillery preparation, attacked north Largitzen and momentarily gained a footing in our trenches. A counter-attack immediately ejected them.

We exploded a mine under a German trench to the north-west of Hill 140 in Artois. The trench was badly damaged. Another of our mines caused a huge crater between two trenches. We occupied the southern lip and the enemy's attempt to dislodge us was stopped dead by our fire.

The Anglo-French artillery south of Friso prevented an enemy attack which was being prepared.

We destructively shelled the salient of the enemy line north of the Aisne.

A CALM NIGHT.

PARIS, February 18th.

A *communiqué* states that the night was calm.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS RUSH A TRENCH.

ROME, February 18th.

A *communiqué* mentions that there were successful infantry encounters in the Sugana valley and that the Italians in the Carso rushed a trench.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONTENEGRIN ROYAL FAMILY IN FRANCE.

PARIS, February 18th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Montenegro are taking up their residence at Larmont, Bordeaux.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN CORFU.

ATHENS, February 19th.

The presence of Italian troops in Corfu was the subject of a debate in the Chamber. The Premier, replying to vehement protests, said the Allies assured the Government that Corfu would be restored in due time. Moreover, the Italian force was limited to fifty carabiniers escorting the Montenegrin troops sent to Corfu to recuperate.

SUCCESSFUL AIR FIGHTS.

BULGARIAN CAMP BOMBED.

SALONIKA, February 18th.

A rousing air-fight took place north of Salonika, where a French aeroplane tackled a German aeroplane from which photographs were being taken of the French lines. The Prussian pilot and officer were driven to the ground. The German officer had five bullets in his thigh, but the Frenchmen were unhurt. The captured aeroplane is intact and is being publicly exhibited at Salonika.

General Sarrail decorated the airmen and announced that 165 bombs had been dropped on the Bulgarian camp at Strumnitza, with important results. *En route* the German squadron had been engaged and one Frenchman was wounded. All returned safely.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REFUGEES FROM BAGDAD.

CAIRO, February 18th.

The American Minister at Athens reports that the Cree, Whitley, Jones, and Bryant families have arrived at Mosul from Bagdad, and are all well.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUDIENCES OF THE KING.

LONDON, February 18th.

The King received in audience Viscount Chelmsford, the new Viceroy of India, Commodore Tyrwhitt (of the ill-fated cruiser *Arethusa*) and Colonel Gordon, V.C. (recently released from Germany).

INDIAN SOLDIERS' GRATITUDE.

BRIGHTON'S KINDNESS ACKNOWLEDGED.

LONDON, February 18th.

In a letter of thanks to the Mayor of Brighton on the occasion of the closing of the Indian hospital, Colonel Campbell of the Indian hospital says he knows that the Indian troops have been very happy there in hospital; Brighton will be known throughout India and the patients will remember with gratitude what was done for them.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONGESTION AT BRITISH DOCKS.

MOBILISATION OF LABOUR.

LONDON, February 18th.

The transport workers' trade unions are co-operating with a Government committee in planning the mobilisation of available labour to prevent wastage and congestion at the docks.

It is expected that penal rates will be charged on goods allowed to remain in vessels at the wharves beyond a fixed period.

HARBOUR DUES.

DEPUTATION TO MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, February 18th.

Replying to a deputation representing the Port Authorities of the United Kingdom, on the subject of the payment of harbour dues by ships in Government service, Mr. Asquith said he thought the present payment of 75 per cent. of the ordinary dues was not unfair, but he would consider the case of "wet" harbours where no dues were paid.

NO MORE WHISKY.

POT STILL DISTILLERIES COMMANDEERED.

LONDON, February 18th.

The *Daily News* announces that Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, has decided to take over all pot-still distilleries, and hence no more whisky will be produced.

"APPAM" PASSENGERS ARRIVE HOME.

LONDON, February 18th.

One hundred of the *Appam* passengers have arrived at Plymouth. They include Sir E. M. and Lady Merewether and Mr. Fred James.

DISSENSIONS AMONG HOSTILE ARABS.

PROTECTION OF EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT DESIRED.

LONDON, February 18th.

The *Times* correspondent at Cairo says that dissensions have broken out among the hostile Arabs on the western frontier. A petition signed by five sheikhs of the eastern tribe has been brought to Matruh beseeching the protection of the Egyptian Government against their hereditary Tripolitan enemies who, incited by Turkish officers, maltreat them. Refugee Bedouins, who arrived in a pitiable condition, declare their compatriots will desert wholesale at the first opportunity.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN MADAGASCAR.

PLOT TO POISON ARMY OFFICERS.

PARIS, February 18th.

Grave and long-standing German intrigues have been discovered in Madagascar, but the plotters failed completely to engineer a native rising.

The Germans hoped to compel the French to maintain important garrisons in the island.

Up to the present over 200 arrests have been made, and more are expected.

The white and native populations alike remained faithful to the French flag.

It appears that the officials, Army Officers and N.C.Os. were to be poisoned on the night of December 31st.

PARIS, February 19th.

The Ministry of the Colonies announces that the arrest of the ringleaders in the intrigues in Madagascar has had a most salutary effect. The plotters were students and native pastors misled by ill-digested teaching and reading. The majority of the population reprobate their conduct.

THE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

SWEDEN'S SUGGESTION TO U.S.A.

NEW YORK, February 18th.

Officials state that Sweden has frequently suggested to the United States that she should join a conference of neutrals with the object of protesting against the alleged dislocation of trade owing to the Allies' blockade of Germany, but that the United States intends to protest on her own behalf, independently of other neutrals, as the occasion arises.

PROPER TREATMENT OF MERCHANTMEN.

U.S.A. REQUIRES ASSURANCES FROM AUSTRIA.

WASHINGTON, February 18th.

The *Ancona* settlement is withheld pending proper assurances by Austria regarding the treatment of merchantmen.

A UNITED IRISH NATION.

MR. REDMOND'S STIRRING APPEAL.

LONDON, February 18th.

Mr. Redmond, in a manifesto to the Irish people, recalls his appeal at the beginning of the war for an Irish army led by Irishmen and trained in Ireland, and states his profound gratitude at the magnificent response. "For the first time in history," he says, "we have a large Irish army in the field. Its achievements have covered Ireland with glory, and hopes that the sacrifices made by the North and the South, side by side on the battlefield, will form the surest bond of a united Irish nation in the future. We have fulfilled the trust reposed in us and have undertaken the obligations of a self-governed unit among the nations making up the Empire. One duty remains. Ireland must maintain the Irish army at the front until victory is won. The gaps must be filled by Irishmen and by none other. Your gallant countrymen in the trenches have commissioned me to make this appeal in their name. For our honour and in common gratitude and self-interest I appeal to the young men of Ireland to fill up the reserve battalions."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW NAVAL BASE FOR U.S.A.

TREATY WITH NICARAGUA RATIFIED.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.

The Senate ratified the Nicaraguan Treaty under which the United States acquires a canal route through Nicaragua and also a naval base at the Bay of Fonseca.

THE FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

PURMEREND SUBMERGED.

AMSTERDAM, February 18th.

The emergency dam at Purmerend has burst and the water is rushing in most violently. The alarm was sounded and the Burgomaster ordered everybody to the refugee attics.

LATER.

Purmerend is practically submerged and the situation at Zaandam is serious. The main street is submerged and the emergency bridges have been swept away.

THE CAMEROONS.

INFORMATION FOR THE KAISER.

LONDON, February 18th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Governor-General of Fernando Po has requested Brigadier-General Dobell on behalf of the ex-Governor of the Cameroons to get a telegram sent to Berlin stating that the want of munitions compelled him to enter Spanish territory together with his Staff and all his troops.

Spain proposes to send a transport to Fernando Po. The details of the internment are being negotiated.

GERMAN SPIES.

DISTINGUISHED SCIENTISTS IN DISGUISE.

The *Melbourne Age* recently published a four-column article headed The Call to Arms. Though apparently primarily intended as a spur to young men to enlist, the matter contains some interesting revelations, among which are the following:—

"It will be recollected that just prior to the war Australia was visited by the British Association for the Advancement of Science for the purpose of holding here its annual international conference. Germany sent four of her most distinguished professors, viz., Dr. Albert Penck, Dr. E. Goldstein, Dr. Graebner, and Dr. Pringsheim. These learned gentlemen still lingered in the Commonwealth when war was declared. They immediately approached the Federal Government for permission to return to Germany, representing that they were international scientists, and therefore neutrals, and that, although by accident of birth German citizens, they belonged to the whole world, and ought not to be detained. The Commonwealth Government assented to this proposition and merely required the savants to take the oath of neutrality. Dr. Eugen Goldstein and Dr. Albert Penck promptly took the oath. The former went off to Java and the latter took ship to England. Dr. Graebner and Dr. Pringsheim were more dilatory than their *confrères*, and they raised certain objections. At length, however, they took the oath, but suspicion fell on them, and their correspondence was intercepted and examined—luckily for us—before they sailed. Their correspondence proved that they were spies, and they were immediately arrested and interned. Dr. Eugen Goldstein got clear away, but not so Dr. Albert Penck. The last-named professor's baggage was overhauled during his journey to Europe, under cabled instructions from the war authorities. It contained even more complete information concerning Australia's military preparations and intentions than the correspondence of Graebner and Pringsheim, and it contained in addition the most excellent military contour maps of the country surrounding some of our largest capital cities—maps which could have no vestige of use for any other purpose than to serve the ends of the German army of invasion.

"The maps and other information collected by these eminent German scientists were not the work of a day or of a month. They were of a character to prove that Germany had sent the professors to Australia to steal our dearest defence secrets from us, and to repay our hospitality by paving the way for our destruction. The professors, in short, were official German spies.

"When Dr. Penck arrived a prisoner in England he was recognised moreover as a German scientist, who had in past years led several scientific expeditions to the Isle of Wight overtly to examine the peculiar geology of the island, but really to spy on Portsmouth in the English Channel. It is unlikely that Dr. Professor Albert Penck will ever see Germany again.

"When the above facts are considered what Australian is there that can continue to cherish any doubt as to Germany's designs upon the Commonwealth?"

Commenting on this subject the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) said: "It ought to open the eyes of the people to a very real danger that surrounded Australia in the early stages of the war. I know nothing at all of Dr. Albert Penck and Dr. E Goldstein, but the accusations against the other two doctors are perfectly correct. It should bring home to the country that their interest in fighting is of real and pressing nature. It should arouse the people to the pressing needs of the situation."

The Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) said:—"These revelations of German duplicity did not surprise me. It is by such means that Germany had hoped to get her place in the sun. Let us hope, now that our eyes have been opened to the manner in which she has abused our generous hospitality, we shall slam the door of Australia in her face."

LONDON AGAIN.

THE JOYS OF HOMECOMING.

[BY AUGUSTUS MUIR IN THE "DAILY MAIL."]

"There is one experience common to all who have been in battle and are back. It is an experience never to be forgotten. One thrills with emotion even to recall it. Only the initiated can wholly understand. . . . But to those exiles from Gallipoli it has a deeper significance—it is more fragrant with inexplicable and eager joy—than to those who have fought in Flanders and have returned. I refer to the first night in hospital at home, when one lies in the quiet ward and listens to the music of the outside world and the sweet life-sounds of the streets.

If you are from France you miss a certain fine flavour in the delight. For the Flanders firing line is but a vast stone's throw from London. The wounded glide through populated towns loud with human life. In the smooth hospital train one may listen all day to bursts of throbbing activity. The distant guns grow fainter; imperceptibly they are swallowed in the whispering of the wheels; and half-slumbering and half-awake, vaguely conscious of any change, merging gradually from the shock of war into the stir of doings now ineffably sweet, one is ushered into the life which one left behind in the dim past, five weeks ago.

* * * * *

But far more sweet are these home-sounds to exiles from Gallipoli. I lie in a pale green room in the heart of London, and the life of the city floats up to me through the opened window. Last night was my first night in England. In mid-summer I went from it all, and from Devonport docks was snatched on the deck of a vast liner into the grey unknown. My thoughts were not then with what I had left; it was the future that held me with its unadventured romance, its promise of a glimpse into the strange things of life. High hope leaping in the heart quells all regret for the past. The little things that light up travel—quaint sights of foreign ports, the jargon of new tongues, moonlight, storm, craft passing at night, dawn, a palm-studded shore—were looked at and, like a picture whose appeal has faded, were tossed aside. For one's eyes gazed beyond the horizon. It was the future and its unexplored possibilities that gripped. But the homecoming is different—it always is. One must rely on the ear alone. The sound of hammers rang throughout the night at Malta; ambulance wagons whirred on the wharves; jarveys called to their mules; wheels rattled. But it all was foreign; there was an exotic taint in the very atmosphere; and one longed passionately for the old, well-remembered sounds that could speak with their homely music to the heart. To him who returns from Gallipoli, England calls not with elfin voices shrill and clear, but with the old, honest uproar of her streets.

* * * * *

And they are coming up to me now through the evening fog a welcome, a salve, an enchantment. It is soothing as heart's ease, this rude song of life. How could I have failed to remark its beauty before? But war teaches us all many things. . . . And I now know the beauty of street sounds—that uncouth music of human existence!

Most of all do I listen to the footsteps on the pavement; incessant passing footsteps of endless variety making an odd mosaic of sound. You can pick out the child's from the man's; the slipshod shuffle of the beggar from the slow, precise tread of a constable; the lumbering gait of a homeward-bound labourer from the light, quick step of a woman. Your ear is sharpened to details because the details are beloved, beautiful, romantic. . . . A cart rumbles past; it is mundane, yet a living, noisy symbol of home, and it affects one strangely. Above the distant under-tones of a great thoroughfare you hear it stop; heavy boots clink on the cobbles; the tinkle of a bell; the response voices . . . the boom of the slammed front door; the driver's husky call to his horse; and the cart rumbles on, till it is lost in the tuneless drone of unceasing traffic.

* * * * *

Night draws down. The murmur of the city is softer in late evening; but the solitary noises of passers-by and vehicles come up with heightened clearness to the quiet room. One listens lingeringly, moved by the strangeness of human existence, by the loneliness of days that are dead, by the beauty of the present hour. It is sweet to taste the old life again, even in imagination and through the medium of disjointed noises that may reach one from the street. . . . A motor-car throbs up: it halts opposite. The voice is that of a girl . . . also a man's . . . they are chatting on the doorstep; good-nights are exchanged; the car whirs round the corner and off into the city. When it has quite died away I can hear the girl's latch-key. . . Silence again. . . .

Sleep came to me last night till I was suddenly wakened by a voice singing low and clear. The street was quiet; there was no other sound to be heard save that of inarticulate song and slow halting footfalls. I listened intently. It was the voice of a young girl singing softly to herself. The child-voice and the little footsteps held a strange beauty and sadness as I hearkened to them in the silence of deserted streets till they had waned and were gone from me for ever.

* * * * *

London is never still. A highway or courtyard may be hushed; but the mute echo of day's clamour mingling with the distant whisper of night traffic seems to run untiringly through the darkened aisles of sleep. Sleep comes to me thus wooed and accompanied by the soothing minstrelsy of the streets, and is deliciously broken at intervals by the dim-hushed thunder of a train, the quick whir of a passing taxicab, the staccato barking of a dog, the rhythmic footfall of the constable on night duty. The hours slip by: morning comes grey on the window-blind; life revives on the quiet pavements. Everyone is hurrying through the chill air. There is the pleasing jingle of crockery downstairs. Footsteps are in the passage. To and fro they trip. The door opens. A fresh young voice calls "Good morning." It is the nurse with my breakfast.

"MISUNDERSTOOD."

GERMAN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

"AWKWARD RESTRAINTS" ON EXPLANATION.

The German Government, evidently alarmed at the vigour of the campaign against Teutonic plotters in the United States, has taken the extraordinary step of issuing a disavowal of its agents and a plaintive plea that Germany has been misunderstood, not officially to the American Government, but to the American public through the agency of the Berlin correspondent of the *New York Times*, Mr. Garrett. The statement, dated December 20th and sent by wireless, is as follows:—

I am authorized to make the following statement:—

The German Government, naturally, has never knowingly accepted the support of any person, group of persons, society or organization, seeking to promote the cause of Germany in the United States by illegal acts, by counsels of violence, by contravention of law, or by any means whatever that could offend the American people in the pride of their own authority. If it should be alleged that improper acts have been committed by representatives of the German Government they could easily be dealt with. To any complaints, upon such proofs as may be submitted by the American Government, suitable response will be duly made.

As is well known, the means of communication between Germany and the United States are very unsatisfactory. It is practically impossible for the German Government to keep itself in touch with the American sentiment. It has often to depend upon the Foreign Press for information concerning American affairs. The Message of President Wilson to the Congress, in which the activities of German sympathizers in the United States were discussed, will serve as an illustration.

A brief summary of this Message was received in Germany which referred to riots and conspiracies against peace and order in the United States, and the effect produced thereby on the public sentiment in Germany was probably more painful than the American Government knew. A different impression might have been produced by the full text of the Message, but, unfortunately that was not available in Germany until the American newspapers arrived in Germany by mail a fortnight or three weeks later, except such portions as might be taken, with doubt and reservations, from the English Press.

In the meantime confidential communications between the German Government and its diplomatic representatives in the United States, by wireless or cable, are impossible for reasons which the American Government knows. Messages by cable must pass through the English Censorship, and messages in secret code by wireless are forbidden. Misunderstandings are therefore bound to arise, while explanations are often so circumscribed and belated as to be not wholly effective.

PLOTTERS DISAVOWED.

Apparently the enemies of Germany have succeeded in giving the impression that the German Government is in some way morally or otherwise responsible for what Mr. Wilson has characterized as anti-American activities, comprising attacks on property and the violation of the rules which the American Government has seen fit to impose on the course of neutral trade. This the German Government absolutely denies. It cannot specifically repudiate acts committed by individuals over whom it has no control, and of whose movements and actions it is neither officially nor unofficially informed. It can only say it does most emphatically declare to Germans abroad, to the United States and to the American people all alike, that whoever is guilty of conduct tending to associate the German cause with lawlessness in thought, suggestion, or deed against the life, property, and order in the United States is, in fact, an enemy of that very cause, a source of embarrassment to the German Government, notwithstanding anything he or they may believe to the contrary.

It happens regularly that Press messages from Germany are taken from the air by the English and are reproduced as representing the official German point of view, the assumption being that the German Censor will only pass such things as the German Government wishes the world to believe. Finally, owing to these conditions, all German expression of opinion falls under an awkward restraint. If the German Government could speak, and alone, to the American Government, out of the hearing of the rest of the world, and if it could communicate confidentially with its diplomatic representatives in the United States, much misconception on both sides could, perhaps, be avoided. By the use of wireless, it is true, the German Government may communicate with its Ambassador in Washington in a private code known only to the American Government; but, as all other Governments may communicate by cable in an absolutely secret code, the German Government feels that to be alone deprived of this same privilege, and to be required, as no other Government is, to correspond with its representatives in a code open to the American Government, is an unfair discrimination. This, therefore, is an obstacle that combines both fact and feeling, and if one adds thereto the misfortune that the German Government thinks it has reason to distrust the neutrality of the United States, it will be seen how serious it is. We need not inquire whether the German Government is justified in regarding American neutrality with reservation. The doubt exists, and hinders every approach to an understanding.

"NO MORE GERMAN SHIPS UPON THE SEAS."

The reason for denying the German Government the privilege of using a secret code by wireless was, in the beginning, that it might communicate in this way with its ships at sea, but the German Government thinks that if this reason were ever valid it has ceased to exist, since there are no more German ships upon the seas.

It would be hard to say at this moment whether Germany misconceives the American mind more than the United States misconceives the German mind. On both sides a great majority, both of the average people and men in responsible places, very earnestly wish peaceful relations between the two countries to remain undisturbed.

I am as sure of that in Germany as I was sure of it six weeks ago in the United States, and yet, in the last few days, some very eminent Germans, including one of the most powerful bankers in the empire, have said to me despondently, almost despairingly, that the only conclusion open to them was that President Wilson was resolved to force war upon Germany. By that you may measure the depth of the misunderstanding.

Preposterous as this German conception of the American attitude must seem to Americans, it is, from this point of view, no longer so. The German attitude towards the United States is a pacific attitude. That it has not been differently expressed is owing to the fear that to express it in any less formal manner, that is to say, with any gratuitous warmth of feeling, would betray the world into errors of judgment as to the conditions existing within the fortress. Those conditions are much stronger than the world believes. It seems easier for Germany to understand her enemies than to comprehend the American point of view.

NEED OF A "SUPER-DIPLOMACY."

Affairs between the two countries appear now to be drifting unwisely. The resources of existing diplomatic arrangements are unequal to the requirements of a situation without precedent. Here there are moments of profound discouragement alternating with moments of fresh hope and optimism. It must be the same on the other side. The conditions call for treatment of an unusual, not to say heroic, character. I have reason to believe that if it were proposed to lift suddenly to a higher super-diplomatic plane the exchange of thought between Germany and the United States, and if this step were taken boldly upon the assumption that for every difference there is a bridge to be found by looking, that for every difficulty there is a solution possible in the resources of the human understanding, the response would be immediate and very gratifying. This might entail the exchange between the two countries of Ambassadors vested with high and special powers.

GARRETT.

FOOD SUBSTITUTES.

WONDERFUL INVENTIONS OF GERMAN CHEMISTS.

An Austrian medical paper notes some of the latest inventions of the German chemists to provide substitutes for the articles that are growing scarce through the blockade. Two savants, Heidneck and Nagel, have been studying the possibilities of yeast used in brewing. They declare that if the microscopic parasites that form the yeast are properly dried and compressed a very nutritive substance can be obtained consisting of at least 50 per cent. of albumen. The learned Professor Jacobi, of the University of Tübingen, has concentrated his energies on the small parasitical insects that feed exclusively on the moss known as citraria islandica. This moss abounds in the Tyrol and Harz mountains. According to the professor's calculations, 20 tons of the moss could be gathered per square kilometre, or 200 tons per six square miles.

After being suitably cleaned and prepared, the moss could be made into a sort of "flour," which could be used for bread, in the proportion of 50 per cent., and would only cost twopence a kilogramme, or less than a penny a pound. Perhaps the gold medal should be awarded to Herr Berckhold, of Frankfort, who has discovered that the sewer water of large cities contains between 10 and 40 grammes (1 oz. equals 28.35 grammes) of fat per day and per inhabitant, the heaviest figure being found in places where textile industries are much developed.

Herr Berkhold erected a factory at Elberfeld, and then at Frankfort, for extracting the fats from sewer water. He now transforms these fats into margarine by the simplest of processes. It will apparently soon be easy for the advanced German chemists to produce milk out of the printers' ink obtained by washing old newspapers, and no substance should be out of reach of their capacities. It may be asked whether they intend to eat this margarine themselves, or sell it to their customer-nations.

The *Opinion*, which quotes the Austrian paper, also gives other instances, notably how a new shoe or boot is being put on the market which is made without leather.

PUBLIC DANCES AND THE WAR.

PROHIBITION IN GERMANY.

Respecting the order of the Kaiser that it will be pleasing to him if Society continues to give its Christmas and New Year balls, it is reported that the Duchess von A., wishing to meet the Imperial request, looked over her list of guests of preceding years, and found no fewer than 350 officers of the Imperial Guard. It was useless to send any of these her invitations, because they were all dead.

If private balls are looked on with favouring eye, it is still forbidden to dance in public. But the proprietor of a dancing saloon-café, known as the Süd-Oriental, arranged a system of giving the alarm if ever there were danger of a police raid, and gave his clients all the dancing facilities they wanted. As soon as a Wachtmann appeared in the distance one of the street scouts pressed a button and an electric lamp was lit under the eyes of the conductor of the orchestra. Immediately the waltz or tango was changed into a patrotic air, and the couples disentangled themselves from each others' embraces and joined in the chorus.

One day, however, the scout went wrong, or treachery must have been at work, and Herr Wogard, of the Süd-Oriental, was arrested and condemned to a week's imprisonment. The sentence was light, and merely a reminder that it is not a time to dance in the South-East of Europe, although there is no objection to the same exercises in the drawing-rooms of the aristocracy.

THE CHESSBOARD OF WAR.

PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SPRING.

EIGHT MOVES OPEN TO THE ALLIES.

The following article, which we have condensed, is transmitted to the *Pittsburg Dispatch* by Mr. John L. Balderton, its special correspondent in Europe:—

The great operations of the Allies in the Mediterranean will not begin until late March or April. Great armies, in large part consisting of troops withdrawn from the western front and of reserve units which it had been intended to use in France next spring, will be concentrated at a number of bases on the Mediterranean. There is at present no means of estimating the number of men to be used in this effort, but with their great superiority in man-power, now increasing every day, the Allies can put perhaps 1,500,000 men in this theatre by May if they so desire. One or more of the following plans are practically certain to be adopted by the Allies next spring. I may say here that the operations I shall outline are not put forward as prophecy or as guesswork. Nor have I penetrated into the confidence of the allied war staffs. It is highly probable that at present the plan for the spring offensive has not yet been selected, that it will depend on the course of events this winter in Macedonia, and on the attitudes and fortunes of Greece, Roumania, Italy, and Russia. The plans outlined represent all those which, in the opinion of competent authorities, might in whatever circumstances exist next spring, result in success.

Absurd rumours will fill the world for months about grandiose expeditions, such as those undertaken by Alexander the Great. And then one or more of the eight plans given below will be adopted, and feints, and probably landings, will be made elsewhere at the same time to confuse the enemy, make him think one of the other seven plans is on foot, and prevent him from concentrating forces at the threatened point.

These are the eight possible moves against the Teutonic alliance.

I.

First—An attempt may be made to force the present lines on the Gallipoli peninsula. If this is tried, it will be after landings and subsidiary attacks elsewhere have drawn off some of the defenders.

II.

Second—The all-important Vienna-Constantinople railway line, which links the Central Empires with Turkey and Bulgaria, may be attacked in three—and only three—ways by the Allies from the south. One is up the valley of the Vardar to Uskub, and up the Upper Morava Valley to Nish. The practicability of this advance, which must be based on Salonika, depends on the outcome of the campaign now in progress in the Balkans, military and diplomatic.

III.

Third—A second route of attack is the Struma Valley, which can be reached by railway either from Salonika or from the Greek port of Kavalla, and which leads direct to Sofia. At one point in the gorge of the Struma, the only road becomes a track probably impassable for artillery, and there is no other way by which an army, unless mounted on mountain goats, could negotiate the pathless Rhodope Mountains, behind which the railway lies. This route, unattractive as it sounds, is listed by the experts as "possible."

IV.

Fourth—The third and shortest way to cut the Constantinople railway is to land at Dedeagatch, and proceed one week's march up the valley of the River Maritza, over the Thracian plain, served by a railway running along the river, to the main line, for whose possession the Germans attacked Servia. Marahal von der Goltz, with the main Turkish field army, would contest this march over the wild, rolling country where the Bulgarians crushed the Turks in the first Balkan war. An army in great enough strength to push the Turks back, but utterly to rout them, might cut the railway line and then stand on the defensive.

V.

Fifth—A variation of this scheme, for a great army of 400,000 men or more, which could thoroughly smash the Turkish field forces, involves a march from Dedeagatch on Constantinople. Thirty miles from the goal the invaders would bring up against the famous lines of Tchataldja, which stretch across the isthmus between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, which brought the victorious Bulgars to a full stop in 1912, and have been pronounced impregnable by many authorities. Even if the attack on Tchataldja failed and the Turkish capital held out, the railway to Turkey's allies would be again in Entente hands.

VI.

Sixth—By landing at Smyrna the Allies can attempt a march on Constantinople through Asia Minor. From Smyrna a railway runs 150 miles to the Sea of Marmora. A route more likely to be followed by an army of invasion lies 150 miles inland along a branch railway from Smyrna, which at Afium Karabissar joins the Constantinople-Bagdad line. At this town the invaders, having marched due east from the sea, would turn to the north and follow the 200 miles of minding railway to the Bosphorous. The roads in Asia Minor, in spring and summer, are passable for motor traffic.

VII.

Seventh—An army based on the island of Cyprus may be landed at Alexandretta and march inland fifty miles to Aleppo. Here the Constantinople-Bagdad railway would be encountered, and a further march of fifty miles along the railway would bring the invaders to Jerabus, on the Upper Euphrates. The rest of this scheme to cut the Turkish Empire in two would rest on the shoulders of General Sir John Nixon, commanding the Indian army operating in the Bagdad region. Bagdad is on the Tigris, but the town of Feluja, on the Euphrates, is only thirty miles from the city of Haroun-al-Raschid. If Bagdad can be held during the winter, the spring floods caused by the melting of the snows in the Kurdistan mountains will make it possible for General Nixon to sail 400 miles up the Euphrates from Feluja and join the army from Cyprus at Jerabus, thus winning for Britain the richest lands in potential agricultural wealth in the world.

VIII.

Eighth—The British may land a force in the Red Sea for the capture of Mecca, a feasible military operation whose consequences would rock the Mahomedan world to its foundation. The object of this expedition would be to cause the dethronement at the Holy City of the Turkish Sultan as Khalif of Islam and the election in his place of an Arab of the blood of the Prophet. The present Sultan and Khalif is not eligible for the khalifate under Moslem law, for he does not belong to the clan of the Prophet. The devout Arabs regard him as a usurper. If assured military protection and a khalif of their own people, the 10,000,000 Arabs of the empire might renounce all allegiance to Constantinople, and if the Mecca expedition can accomplish this the Turko-Germanic scheme to exploit the military failure of the British at the Dardanelles throughout the Mahomedan world will be checkmated. The interests of France and Italy would also be served by the election of a khalif friendly to the Entente Powers, for in Tripoli and Tunis there are millions of Moslems whose attitude in the face of the allied reverses gives rise to great anxiety.

Some of the eight possible campaigns outlined may become impossible through the course of events in the Near East this winter, but there are no others which can be attempted by great armies.

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TJIKEMBANG ...	JAVA	7th April.	11th April.	do.
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ALCINOUS, British str., 4,278, R. Bie, February 19th—Liverpool and Singapore, February 13th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

ANDRE LEBON, French str., 7,575, Vallat, 19th February—Yokohama 11th February, General—Compagnies des Messageries Maritimes

CHEUANFU, British str., from Canton.

CHEFOO, Chinese str., 684, Sinclair, February 19th—Saigon, February 13th, Rice.—Chinese.

HAILAN, French str., 309, A. Julien, February 19th—Tourane, February 14th, General.—Chinese.

HANOI, French str., 707, Morvan, February 19th—Kwongchowwan, February 18th, General.—Marty & Co.

HUPEH, British str., 1,205, A. J. Scott, February 19th—Bangkok, February 7th, Rice and Teakwood.—Butterfield & Swire.

HUICHOW, British str., from Canton.

JINJU MARU, Japanese str., from Canton.

KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,126, K. Murakami, February 19th—Swatow, February 19th, General.—O.S.K.

KWONGSANG, British str., from Canton.

NICHIREN MARU, Japanese str., 1,595, S. Suzuki, February 20th—Wakamatsu, February 14th, Coal.—Mitsui Busan Kaisha.

NANKIN, British str., 5,327, G. Manley, February 20th—Singapore February 15th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

NINGPO, British str., 1,228, J. A. M. Bullock, February 20th—Saigon, February 15th, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

OLEG, Russian str., 1,376, P. Mender, February 20th—Saigon, February 14th, Rice and Rice Flour.—Order.

PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, H. Jensen, February 20th—Kohsichang, February 11th, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

SHIBETORO MARU, Japanese str., T. Narita, February 20th—Moji, February 14th, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SINKIANG, British str., 1,610, C. C. Williams, February 20th—Shanghai, February 17th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

S. JACOB, Dutch str., 2,988, T. Banco, February 19th—Singapore, February 13th, General.—Java-China-Japan Lign.

TAKSANG, British str., 614, Knight, February 19th—Haiphong, February 13th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TITAN, British str., 5,730, J. W. Read, February 19th—Kutchinotzu, February 15th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

YUNNAN, British str., 1,206, W. French, February 20th—Saigon, February 14th, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

February 19th

ANHUI British str., for Canton.
ANDRE. LEBON, French str., for Saigon.
FEICHING, Chinese str., for Canton.
HANAMET, British str., for Saigon.
HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong.
KWANGLEE, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
LOKSANG, British str., for Haiphong.
TACOMA, British str., for San Francisco.
VAN SPILBERGEN, Brit str., for Canton.
YEI MARU, Japanese str., for Wakamatsu.
YUENSANG, British str., for Manila.

February 20th.

EUGENIA, Russian str., for Saigon.
NANKIN MARU, Japan str., for Takao.
KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
KWONGSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
TUNGUS, Norwegian str., for Haiphong and Bangkok.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The str. *Hupeh* reports: Fine weather.

The str. *Taksang* reports: Fine weather.

The str. *Chefoo* reports: Strong to moderate wind throughout voyage.

The str. *Yunnan* reports: Fresh monsoon throughout.

The str. *Ningpo* reports: Strong monsoon, S. of Cape Padaran light winds to the north.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Andre Lebon*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Mr. Sjostedt, Mr. and Mrs. Bar and infant, Mr. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Moller and infant, Mr. Ormston, Mr. and Mrs. Gande, Mr. Lemiére, Mrs. Vida, Mr. Fakeuchi, Mr. Otsuka, Mr. Sutterlé, Mr. Heard, Mr. S. A. Selth, Mr. Davies, Colonel Rothwell and Brigadier Salter, Mr. Roux, Mr. Salvador, Messrs. Lefere-Miller Vender Meulen, Demouch Hardiller, Gonteaux Salgues, Gibbons, Mmes. Goutet-Valeton, Lafarge-Garbier, Juillard-Bertier, Brindel Clément, Saguez-Therón, Caramel, Moster and infant; from Yokohama, Mr. Falarant Lekhraj; from Kobe, Messrs. Sirouchi, Kitaoka, Maeda, Tseki, Nosino, Toramoto, Yasudan, Singimoto, Minjamoto, and Mrs. Yoshoka.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Glenstrae* is expected here from London on or about 23rd instant.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru*, which left San Francisco on 22nd January, is expected to arrive here *viâ* Honolulu, Japan ports and Shanghai to-day.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRASAMHA," about Middle of Mar.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [45

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w" together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE MALACCA, PENANG, &c ...	HITACHI MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	Tominaga	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL ...	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL ...	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th Mar., at 3 P.M.
LONDON	KEELUNG	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED ...	On 15th Apr.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATLANTIQUE	Fren. str.	—	Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES ...	On 4th Mar.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c ...	MADAWASKA	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 30th Mar.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG & ...	KAMAKURA MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	Higo	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, &c	CANADA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T Saruga	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 11th Mar.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INDRASAMHA	Brit. str.	—	J. P. Jones	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	Middle of Mar.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	EGREMONT CASTLE ...	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & Co., LTD.	About Beginning of Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	DAIREN MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FARNCISCO	KASIMOEN	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 13th Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th Mar., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hailey	CANADIAN PACIFIC O S LD. ...	On 25th Apr.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c. ...	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ...	Brit. str.	—	D. Dixon	CANADIAN PACIFIC O S LD ...	On 22nd Mar.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. E. Hamilton	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA ...	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ...	On 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	ST. ALBANS	Brit str.	—	E. T. Pilcher	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co ...	On 15th Mar., at 11 A.M.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c	SURAT	Brit. str.	—		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED ...	On 24th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Mar., at 10 A.M.
JAPAN	TSILIWONG	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN ...	On 4th Mar.
KOBE & MOJI	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD ...	On 23rd inst., at D'light.
TSIENTSIN	KUNGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHUNTIEN	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Eedy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NORE	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	AMAZONE	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES ...	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	MITAKAKI MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	Teranaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PENANG MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kushibiki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Fujino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD ...	On 29th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	TJITAROEM	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN ...	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	WENCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	SHIBETORO MARU ...	Jap. str.	—	T. Konishi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
TAKAO	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon.
TAMSUI, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 1st Mar., at 10 A.M.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY ...	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	On 25th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIMONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 29th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD ...	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	TSIAN	Brit. str.	1 m	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mesnye	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD ...	On 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	KIRIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sasakai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	C. P. Sedden	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD. ...	To-morrow.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA ...	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Mar.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 24th inst.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	—	Y. Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD ...	On 24th inst., at 8 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG						

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* KOBE and MOJI ...	"KUMSANG" ...	Wed'day, 23rd Feb., D'light.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG ...	"TAKSANG" ...	Thursday, 24th Feb., 8 A.M.
* MANILA ...	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 26th Feb., 3 P.M.
†SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE ...	"FOOKSANG" ...	Friday, 29th Feb., D'light.
* MANILA ...	"YUENSANG" ...	Saturday, 4th Mar., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong.—Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo Tientsin, Oslay, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Labad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [8

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [24

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co, LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. 23

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

(PACIFIC SERVICE.)

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO

CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE

VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
"MONTEAGLE" INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 22 MAR.	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 17 MAY.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 5 APR.	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 31 MAY.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 19 APR.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 14 JUNE.
*"MONTEAGLE" 26 APR.	*"MONTEAGLE" 28 JUNE.

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to
J. H. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT.
[110

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

FROM HONGKONG:	connecting with	FROM COLOMBO
24th February.	"SURAT"	18th March.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

From Hongkong ... S.S. "MADAWASKA" ... 30th March.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.
20

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"KEELUNG"	On 15th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON. GENERAL AGENTS.
Hongkong 12th January, 1916. 104

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

ANHUI, British str., 1,228, G. W. Eedy, 18th February—Shanghai 15th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

AUSTRALIAN TRANSPORT, British str., 3,012, F. R. Clarke, 17th February—New York 7th October, Railway Material.—Bank Line.

CHINHUA, British str., 1,333, J. Sidford, 18th February—Manila 15th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

FOOCHOW, British str., 1,227, D. R. Davies, 17th February—Saigon 13th February, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

FULTALA, British str., 2,708, S. G. Cave, 17th February—Calcutta 1st February, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

JAPAN, British str., 3,806, C. P. Seddon, 15th February—Kobe 10th February, General.—D. Sassoon & Co.

KUMSANG, British str., 2,077, F. Wheeler, 17th February—Singapore 9th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAERTES, British str., 1,443, A. Jenkins, 16th February—Saigon 11th February, Rice and General.—Order.

LOKSANG, British str., 997, D. W. Ritchie, 15th February—Haiphong 13th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANAPOURI, British str., 1,283, Jones, 13th February—Saigon 11th February, Rice and Meal.—Order.

SHENKING, British str., 1,034, McIntosh, 13th February—Shanghai 10th February, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SELUN, Norwegian str., 865, D. Hovbrender, 18th February—Bangkok 8th February, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

TUNGUS, Norwegian str., 1,031, C. Cornelinssen, 17th February—Bangkok 7th February, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

YEI MARU, Japanese str., 1,953, Nishikawa, 15th February—Wakamatsu 8th February, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WAISHING, British str., 1,172, Pickncll, 17th February—Bangkok 7th February, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WINGSANG, British str., 1,715, T. H. Lishman, 17th February—Wuhu 11th February, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, February, 20th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30·00	29.95	29.92
Temperature ..	64	59	65
Humidity..... ..	76	93	73
Wind Direction ..	East	East	East
,, Force	4	4	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain		—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 19th ... 65
Lowest open air Temperature on 19th ... 60

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 21st to 27th February, 1916.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water: H'kong. Mean Time	High Water: Height	Low Water: H'kong. Mean Time	Low Water: Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	21	m 10·50	5 1	m 4 59	1 2
		10 43 a	6 7	4 26 a	2 3
Tues.	22	m 11 16	5 4	m 5 27	1 6
		11 56 a	6 2	5 11 a	2 2
Wed.	23	m 11 47	5 6	m 5 54	2 1
				6 4 a	2 2
Thurs.	24	m 0 19	5 4	m 6 20	2 6
		0 26 a	5 9	7 9 a	2 3
Fri.	25	m 1 26	4 7	m 6 44	3 0
		1 16 a	6 1	8 42 a	2 4
Satur.	26	m 3 12	4 0	m 7 7	3 4
		2 21 a	6 3	10 48 a	2 1
Sun.	27	m 5 30	3 7	m 7 29	3 7
		3 35 a	6 5		

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAMUR,"

Captain A. Collyer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s S.S. "MEDINA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per S.S. "CALEDONIA," due in London about the 9th April, 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong 18th February, 1916. [1

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE," about Beginning of March.

For Freight and further information, apply to—
DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1916.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley, ...	Noon. 21st Feb.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE Capt. D. Asbury, ...	D'light. 23rd Feb.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	3 P.M. 24th Feb	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	3 P.M. 9th Mar.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1916. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTEN"	On 21st Feb., 3 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"WENCHOW"	On 21st Feb., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 22nd Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th Feb., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW" ...	On 28th Feb., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 29th Feb., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to —

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore ...	FRIDAY, 25th Feb., at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY. 29th Feb., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI & JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 22nd February

S.S. "ULTALA," 4,154 tons, Capt. S. G. Care, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, on 24th February.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS 27

Hongkong, 21st February, 1916.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS...	20th Feb	On 15th Mar., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	15th Mar.	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	6th April	On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS 22

P. & O. S. N. CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI about	Leave HONGKONG about	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
1916		1916	1916		1916	1916
	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	‡ MEDINA	Mar. 26	April 2
	NANKIN	Mar. 5	Mar. 9	‡ MONGOLIA ...	April 9	April 16
Mar. 12	NOVARA ...	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	April 23	April 30
Mar. 26	MALTA	April 3	April 7	KHIVA	May 8	May 15
April. 9	NAGOYA ...	April 17	April 21	MOOLTAN	May 22	May 29
April. 23	NAMUR	May 1	May 5	KASHGAR	June 5	June 12
May 7	NANKIN	May 15	May 19	ARABIA	June 19	June 26
May. 21	NOVARA	May 29	June 2	KASHMIR	July 3	July 10
June. 4	MALTA	June 12	June 16	MEDINA	July 17	July 24
June. 18	NYANZA	June 26	June 30	MONGOLIA ...	July 31	Aug. 7

‡ Steamers proceed via Bombay.
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

				LONDON		
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£74.	Return	£111.
	"B"	"	"	£68.	"	£102.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£52.	"	£78
	"B"	"		£48.	"	£72
				MARSEILLES		
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£70.	Return	£105
	"B"	"	"	£64.	"	£96.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£50.	"	£75.
	"B"	"	"	£46.	"	£69

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGER AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS

STEAMERS.	Leave Y'HAMA.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG.	Leave S'PORE.	Due at M'SEILLES, if calling	Due LONDON
	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916.
MONGARA	Jan. 29	Feb. 11	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Mar. 20	Mar. 29
NORE	Mar. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	May. 4	May. 11
NELLORE	June 19	June 29	July 5	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug. 18
MONGARA	July 3	July 13	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £52 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single; £63 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £54 Single. 2nd Saloon £40 Single.
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy
Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting SUPERINTENDENT

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE ...	§ HITACHI MARU Capt. Tominaga	13,500	THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.
	§ IYO MARU Capt. Okamoto	16,000	THURSDAY, 9th Mar., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	TUESDAY, 22nd Feb., at Noon.
	§ TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasago	12,500	TUESDAY, 7th Mar., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Koyeda,	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 4 P.M.
	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	12,000	SATURDAY. 4th Mar.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Feb.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	PENANG MARU Capt. Kushibiki	8,000	SUNDAY, 27th Feb.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON MARU Capt. S. Fujino	12,500	MONDAY, 28th Feb.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	THURSDAY, 9th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Terauake	16,000	THURSDAY, 24th Feb.
	§ KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cope	16,000	FRIDAY, 25th Feb.

§ Wireless Telegraphy

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st	Single	Yen	600.	To Marseilles	1st	Single	Yen 500
" "	"	Return	"	900.	" "	"	Return	" 825
" "	2nd	Single	"	400.	" "	2nd	Single	" 360
" "	"	Return	"	605.	" "	"	Return	" 540

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
" " " " Montreal £60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £30.
" " " " 1st Return £45.
To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne, 1st Single £41.
" " 1st Return £72. " " 1st Return £73.16.
To Yokohama, 1st Return $150. To Kobe, 1st Return $135.
" " 2nd $90. " " 2nd " $83.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to —

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos 292 and 1941. 5.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong.
* DAIREN MARU	5,000 — 14 knots ...	SATURDAY, 26th Feb
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots ...	TUESDAY, 29th Feb
‡ ANYO MARU	18,500 — 16 knots ...	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	TUES., 14th Mar.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	SAT., 8th April.
† PERSIA MARU	9,600 — 17 knots ...	FRIDAY, 21st April.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots ...	WED., 3rd May.

* Cargo only. † Via MANILA. Omitting Shanghai.
‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. ... " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. ... " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,000 — 15 knots ...	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. [213

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA (Without Transhipment)	AMAZONE	On 23rd Feb.
	X	On 8th March.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transhipment	ATLANTIQUE	On 4th Mar.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 746. 2

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"CANADA MARU" ...	T. Suruga ...	SATURDAY, 4th Mar., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU" ...	T. Konishi ...	SUNDAY, 27th Feb., at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	A. Kobayashi ...	WED'DAY, 1st Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR TAKAO (DIRECT)

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SHIBETOKO MARU" ...	—— ...	TUESDAY, 22nd Feb., at Noon.

These Steamers at Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTIO EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Australia	*St. Aizans*	22rd Feb.
Shanghai	*Chiali*	21st Feb.
America	*Nippon Maru* ...	21st Feb.
Manila	*Dairen Maru* ...	22nd Feb.
...		
...		
...		
...		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 26th Feb.]	*Nanhin* ...	Monday, 21st,† Registration ... 10.15 A M Letters ... 11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Alcinous*	Monday, 21st, 11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Shuntien*	Monday, 21st, 2.00 P M
Saigon	*Laertes*	Monday, 21st, 3.00 P M
Ningpo, Shanghai and North China	*Wenchow*	Monday, 21st, 3.00 P M
Fort Bayard and Haiphong	*Hanoi*	Tuesday, 22nd, 9.00 A M
Straits, Burmah and India via Calcutta ...	*Japan*	Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji Canada via Victoria, B.C., North and South America via Seattle (EUROPE via SIBERIA) [Shanghai, Brit. P.O. Saturday, 26th Feb.]	*Kamakura Maru*	Tuesday, 22nd, Registration 10.15 A M Letter 11.00 A M
Straits	*Fultala*	Thursday, 24th, 2.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Chinkua*	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Anhui*	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Esang*	Tuesday 22nd, 5.00 P M
Japan via Kobe	*Kumsang*	Tuesday, 22nd, 5.00 P M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, AND JAPAN VIA MOJI (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) ... [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 26th Feb.]	*Nore* ...	Tuesday, 22nd, Registration ... 4.15 P M Letters ... 5.00 P M
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA and JAPAN via KOBE (EUROPE VIA SIBERIA) [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 28th Feb.]	*Miyazaki Maru*	Wednesday, 23rd, Registration... 5.00 P M Thursday, 24th, Letters ... 9.00 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Taisang*	Thursday, 24th, 7.00 A M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe ...	**Kitano Maru* ...	Thursday, 24th, 9.00 A M
Straits, Ceylon, Dhanushkodi, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe and London ...	*Hitachi Maru* ...	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A M
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT and EUROPE The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wed'day, 23rd Feb., at 5 P.M. ...	*Namur* ...	Thursday, 24th, Registration... 1.15 P M Letters ... 3.00 P M
Shanghai and North China (EUROPE via SIBERIA, ... [Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 28th Feb.]	*Sinkiang* ...	Thursday, 24th, Registration... 2.15 P M Letters ... 3.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haicheng*	Friday, 25th, 1.00 P M
Japan via Moji	*Biojun Maru* ...	Saturday, 26th, 11.00 A M
Tientsin	*Kweichow* ...	Monday, 28th, 11.00 A M
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Taiyuan*	Monday, 28th, Registration ... 10.15 A M Letters... ... 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong*	Tuesday, 29th, 1.00 P M
Philippines Islands	*Tean*	Tuesday, 29th, 3.00 P M

* Superscribed correspondence only

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	8.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	4.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sanmei — ...	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong...	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays,	6.30 P.M.



From top to bottom of a House Hall's Distemper is the quickest, cleanest and most healthful form of decoration, as well as the one which conforms most to the requirements of modern fashion and good taste.

Hall's Sanitary Washable Distemper (Trade Mark)

makes beautiful washable walls.

It is applied with a white-wash brush, disinfects, and destroys all microbes, dries like flat paint, and sets hard as as cement. It contains no lead and therefore does not discolour or turn black, nor crack, scale or peel off.

Made in two qualities for inside and outside work; sold and used by decorators everywhere.

Sample Shade Card and full particulars post free on application to

WILLIAM O. JACK & CO., LIMITED.

Sole Agents, South China.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

February 19th.

On London:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11⅝
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/-
On Paris:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	279
Credits, at 4 months' sight	280½
Germany:—	
On demand	nom.
New York:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	46
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
On Bombay:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	143½
On Calcutta:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	143½
On Shanghai:—	
Bank, at sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama:—On demand	91½
On Manila:—On demand—Fazes—	92½
On Singapore:—On demand	93
On Batavia:—On demand	108½
On Haiphong:—On demand	3½% p.m.
On Saigon:—On demand	3% p.m.
On Bangkok:—On demand	78⅛
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$10.30 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$57.60
Bar Silver, per oz	26⅞d

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	per cent.	
Hongkong..	20 cents pieces...	$ 8.10 discount.
Hongkong...	10 „ ...	$ 8.23 „
Canton.....	20 „ ...	$16.15 „
Canton.....	10 „ ...	$16.50 „



EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE STAKES.

1—BOUTON ROUGE
2—SPECIALS
3—FELUCCA

Also started, 12 Others.

THE RACING MAN'S FAVOURITES.

BOUTON ROUGE ... $4.20 per 100 Cigarettes.
SPECIALS $3.00 „ „
FELUCCA $3.00 „ „

MANUFACTURED BY
MASPERO FRÈRES AT CAIRO.

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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1916.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on Basis of Last Div'd.
Banks,—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$820, sales; L'don	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited ...	60,000	$12	all	$10½, buyers	5⅞ p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ld. ...	50,000	$5	all	$4.70, sellers	7 p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld	50,000	$1	all	$1.10, sales	
Cotton Mills.—	200,000	$10	all		
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 90½, sales	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 13	5½ p.c.
International Cotton Manuf'ng Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	al	Tls. 72	
Laou Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 71	
Soeychee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 46, sales	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 140, buyers	3⅝ p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$39, buyers	
Docks and Wharves.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50		$76, sales	4½ p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld. ...	50,000	$50	all	$97 (old), sel. $93 (new), sel.	3½ p.c.
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	56,700	Tls. 100	all	T. 64, buyers	
New Engineering & S. B. Works Ld.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 10½, buyers	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co Ld. ...	35,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited... ..	400,000	$10	all	$10, sal. & buy.	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$43½, buyers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$112½, buyers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	6,500	$25	all	$180	6 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld. .	60,000	$10	all	$32½, sellers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	all	$6.10, sales	5½ p.c.
Insurances.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$417½	5½ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	$100	$20	$159, buyers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	8,000	$250	$50	$410	
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 180	5½ p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,400	$250	$100	$950, sal. & buy.	
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld ..	12,000	$100	$60	$245, @ Ex 73	6½ p.c.
Lands and Buildings.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$100	all	$102, buyers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ld. ...	10,000	$100	all	$96, buyers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co. ...	25,000	$100	$75	$300	7⅞ p.c.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd	150,000	$10	all	$6.20, buyers	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	36,000	$50	$30	$37½, x. div.	5 p.c
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ...	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 105	
West Point Building Co., Limited ...	12,500	$50	all	$87, buyers	
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 38½, sales	
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corpn., Ld.... ...	1,000,000	£1	all	25/-, sellers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld...	1,000,000	£1	all	29/-, buyers	
Rand Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	200,000	£1	all	$3.30, sellers	7 p.c.
Tronch Mines, Limited	160,000	£1	all	27/6	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000 / 50,000	$10 / $1	all	$10, buyers / $0.85, buyers	
Refineries.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$139, buyers	5 p.c
Lesser Sugar Refining Co., Limited .	7,000	$100	all	$39, sales	4½ p.c.
Steamship Companies.—					
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	$50	all	$126, buyers	
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	all	$19, sellers / buy.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld	60,000 pref. / 60,000 def.	£5	all	comb. $183½, pref. 49½, sal. & buy. / def. 134, buy.	7½ p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld. .	4,047,610	£1	all	93/6, buyers	4½ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000	$10	all	$39	
South China Morning Post, Limited ..	6,000	$25	all	$29	7½ p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ..	20,000	$5	all	$3½, sales	7 p.c.
Stores and Dispensaries.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	$7	all	$6, sellers	9 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited .	90,000	$10	all	$6.80, buyers	5 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	$10	all	$15½, x. div.	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898.	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

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BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at—$15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,0

Court of Directors.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, Canton. Kueiyang. Peking Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange

Hongkong, 18th October, 1914 [171

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [132

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter).

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up „ 12,500,000
Reserve Funds „ 4,150,000

President: Tetsutaro Sakurai, Esq.
Vice-President: Kojuro Nakagawa, Esq.

Directors.
Ienosuke Sada, Esq.
Kyorokiu Yamanari, Esq.
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).
Branches and Agencies.

Akou	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shangha	Taito
Foochow	Kinkiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

London Bankers:—
Correspondents at Cheribon Cheahua, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul Shimonoseki, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama Zamboanga, Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Voeux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

T. KIKUCHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [93

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital£1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid-up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore

Hongkong Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1915. [79

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
S. J. STABB
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 2nd November 1914. [10

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